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U.S. EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEVADA 16 OCT

LD162058 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS -- The United States today exploded another nuclear device at a test site in Nevada, an official spokesman for the Department of Energy has announced. The yield of the explosion has not yet been disclosed.

It is the 22nd U.S. nuclear test since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. Several activists of the anti-war movement who protested against the continued U.S. nuclear testing were arrested near the site.

Chernyshev: 'Salute' to Summit

LD162059 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Another nuclear device, the 22nd since the Soviet Union introduced its moratorium on all nuclear explosions, resounded in Nevada. It is a "salute" of a sort of the conclusion of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, an echo of the glee of the U.S. right-wing forces over the failure of the talks to produce concrete results.

Senator Sam Nunn seems to be right in saying that if an agreement to scrap all ballistic missiles had been achieved in Reykjavik, every army and airforce general and some admirals would have had a heart attack.

The latest test can also be viewed as another sign that the U.S. Administration would not show constraint in the arms race. Nuclear testing has been conducted to produce ever new warheads for strategic carriers and to develop "third generation" nuclear weapons, including those under the "star wars" programme. the Pentagon plans to have 28,000 nuclear munitions of 19 types by the early 1990s.

A sample of the thinking of those who are against any accord with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reductions was supplied recently by American General John Chain, who last June was appointed to head the Air Force Strategic Command and the Joint Strategic Planning Staff. According to him, the U.S. cannot detract anything from emphasis on the nuclear potential and the paramount goal is to introduce new arms systems.

Nuclear testing is especially importantd in development work on space strike systems. It is therefore amazing that President Reagan said in his televised address after the Reykjavik meeting that SDI meant non-nuclear defences. The world knows that nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers are being developed under the "star wars" programme, lasers which the "star warriors" openly characterise as the most promising SDI weapons.

Quite recently U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, answering the question from a correspondent of an ABC TV programme if the development of SDI systems called for nuclear testing, admitted that some types of them did.

That is why nuclear blasts continue in Nevada, reaffirming, as it were, the characterisation of the incumbent President's policy in a letter to him from Les Aspin, president of the House Armed Forces Committee. The congressman said that Reagan's policy could only be characterised as two-dimensional: One of the dimensions is rhetoric about halving arms arsenals, which is never backed by deeds, whereas the other is the demands for new weapons, which are always followed up with deeds.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS FROM 'SILENT' N-TEST SITE

PM131053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special corrrespondent Boris Ivanov "Reportage From the Soviet Nuclear Test Site in Kazakhstan": "Silence Over the Degelen Hills"]

[Text] Semipalatinsk, Karkaralinsk, Moscow -- Having fiddled with the padlock for a few seconds, the youngish red-mustached major pulled at the massive steel gate. The hinges creaked as the gate slowly opened and we found ourselves at the entrance to tunnel disappearing into the granite rock which towered above us.

"Please go through," Major General Yuriy Viktorovich Lebedev, a USSR Defense Ministry expert who was standing next to us, said.

The dim light of the lamps lit up a high arched tunnel. The width of the shaft was quite sufficient for a modern electric locomotive to pass through without difficulty. In general, at first you had the impression of being in an ordinary subway tunnel. There were the same rails underfoot, strings of various thicknesses of cable along the walls, and a wide ventilation pipe along the ceiling. The only difference probably was that it all looked much less well finished and cozy than a subway. Overhead, here and there, lumps of rock were sticking out. The walls were uneven. And that is quite understandable. Subway tunnels are built for years and years of service, whereas the service of this tunnel is shortlived -- it is confined to one nuclear test.

I counted 350 strides from the entrance to where we had walked. Approximately another 400 strides remained to the end of the shaft. There at the very end of this vast cave hewn into the rock the flatcar with the nuclear explosive device and other special equipment is placed. This is where the epicenter of the explosion is during a test. Then the earth shakes and the mountains tremble, their tops cracking like egg shells, crumbling into hundreds, possibly thousands, of pieces of granite which then slowly subside. There are virtually no radiation leaks. Before every test the shaft is blocked off with dozens of steel and concrete partitions and some of the recently excavated rock is put back. Furthermore, as a result of the explosion, the mountain quakes and settles thus burying for ever, as it were, all the radioactive emanations which are trying to get out.

This is indeed what used to happen here. However, since the introduction of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions silence has reigned over the hills of the Degelen mountain range in Kazakhstan. For more than a year now there have no more rockslides in the mountains except for the odd stone dislodged by the arkhars (wild sheep) that have returned to these parts. Incidentially, but for the moratorium, we would not be in this tunnel. It was mothballed in July last year when on the eve of the announcement of the moratorium all work at the test site came to a halt. But for the moratorium, all we would be able to see at this spot would be a caved in hilltop.

We -- that means 20 Soviet and foreign journalists -- who, thanks to our stars, or rather the goodwill of the USSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense, have been given the opportunity to visit the Soviet nuclear test site, all of us have on many occasions in the past read official statements or heard about the Soviet Union conducting nuclear tests. And now we are here in person, and we are here with the sole purpose of seeing for ourselves that the silence at the test site is not an abstract term coined by fellow writers as figure of speech but an entirely real, meaningful concept.

We must give their due to the people in charge of the test site: Lieutenant General Arkadiy Danilovich Ilyenko and his "crew" did everything they could to swiftly and efficiently satisfy the curiosity of our group of journalists. And there were many questions.

The area of the test site covers approximately 16,000 square kilometers. It was established in the late forties by decision of the Soviet Government when as a result of the sharp buildup in the U.S. nuclear potential our country was faced with the question of developing it own nuclear weapons as a matter of urgency. It was here that the first Soviet atomic explosion took place in August 1949, shattering the myth of the U.S. nuclear monopoly. And 4 years later the hydrogen bomb developed in the Soviet Union was tested here.

The preparation and holding of a nuclear test is a complex and expensive matter which takes a relatively long time to organize. The tunneling alone of a several-hundred-meters-long shaft through granite rock takes on average 6-8 months (the length of the tunnel is directly proportionate to the yield of the device to be exploded -- the bigger the charge, the longer the tunnel). To begin with, the construction workers use controlled explosions to make inroads into the mountain and then special equipment is brought in to cut a tunnel of the required dimensions through the granite rock. Only then do technical and scientific preparations for the explosion begin. Just as there are no two mountains in the Degelen range that are completely alike, so practically there are no tests which closely resemble each other. The parameters and conditions of every explosion and also the volume of work necessary to prepare and carry it out have to be worked out by specialists from scratch each time. In 1985, before the introduction of the moratorium, nine nuclear tests were carried out at the test site, the last of which shook the earth's crust on 25 JUly 1985.

Alongside the test site a settlement has grown up on the banks of the Irtysh where the military and the specialists live. Multistory houses, green parks, stores, schools. On the wall of the old 2-story hotel there is a commemorative plaque which recalls that Igor Vasilyevich Kurchatov lived and worked there 1949-1953. Nearby, in a public garden, there is a monument to the outstanding scientist who headed the Soviet nuclear weapon development program at that time.

"No one understands better the horrific destructive force inherent in nuclear weapons than we who are directly involved in carrying out nuclear tests and therefore no one desires more passionately than we do a total ban on these weapons," A.D. Ilyenko said during one of the improvised press conferences during the inspection of the test site. "You will agree that the very fact of the presence of foreign journalists at the Soviet test site is unprecedented. We have nothing to hide, we can show our cards. We have no eveil designs, we are not playing any double games, we are not conducting any 'illicit' operations in contravention of the moratorium of which certain people in the West are frequently trying to accuse us. These accusations are unfounded. But seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times. This why you, journalists, are here today..."

Indeed my Western colleagues were given a truly unique opportunity: to describe what they saw in Kazakhstan with their own eyes. Do not think this will be easy for some of them. The propaganda bias which developed during the cold war years is too deeply ingrained, some journalists are simply too eager to label any step taken by the Soviet Government as "propaganda." It has happened many times before: The Soviet Union extends its unilateral moratorium and the prompt answer from across the ocean is -- propaganda; we say we are ready to come to an agreement on on-site verification and the answer we hear is, again -- propaganda; we invite Western journalists to our nuclear test site and some of them already have the familiar reply -- propaganda -- on the tip of their tongues. I would very much like to be proved wrong, but I had reason to think this. The U.S. television viewers...

The Soviet test site is silent and this silence is being constantly monitored by sensitive U.S. equipment which has been installed in the vicinity of Karkaralinsk, a small rayon center. We flew there immediately after our visit to the test site. We were met on the airfield by participants in the Soviet-American experiment to verify the absence of tests who took us to see their "establishment." The scientists' holiday center on the banks of a pictoresque mountain lake.

"Following installation of equipment on the earth's surface which monitors our planet's 'breathing' we have embarked on the second stage of the project -- a 70-meter shaft drilled into the rock," Nikolay Yukhnin, senior scientific worker from the USSR Academy of Sciences Geophysics Institute, told us. "Shortly, seismometric equipment connected by a well-braided cable system to a measuring complex is to be installed in the shaft. The shaft exist will be protected by a special bunker to eliminate various kinds of atmospheric interfence. I am confidence that installing the equipment underground will help to reliably register the smallest movement in the earth's depths and completely exclude extraneous noises."

Two U.S. scientists are currently working at the camp -- seismologist David Chavez and David (Carroll) a seismic equipment technician. "Modern seismological equipment, like an electronic microscope, is capable of amplifying a hundred- and thousand-fold the reverberations of even the weakest seismic waves that have traveled over long distance," David Chavez said joining our conversation. "This is wny the instruments installed here registered all the nuclear explosions in Nevada without any difficulty. I must say that our work here has proved very fruitful."

David walked up to a table covered with instruments. He pressed a number of buttons and turned a few switches. The automatic recording device was set in motion, producing a strip of paper with an almost straight pale-blue line. "This is 'cardiogram' of your test site's pulse," David said, handing me the seismogram. "It is silent, and has been so for months. Unfortunately, I cannot say the same about Nevada."

As for the Soviet Union, we are not just trying to think in the new way, we are translating the principles of the new thinking into practical actions. The journalists' visit to the Soviet nuclear test site is a graphic example.

"Your efforts aimed at improving the United Nations' effectiveness in providing peaceful conditions for the peoples' life and developing equal fruitful cooperation among states will continue to meet with the Soviet Union's most active support.

"May I take this opportunity to wish you successes in your responsible activity."

UN DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT ASSEMBLY

LD110210 Moscow TASS in English 0005 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 11 TASS -- For the Strengthening of the United Nations Role in the Nuclear and Space Age [subhead]

The discussion of the question of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations functioning was started by the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly on Friday.

Deputy head of the USSR delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed to the increased role and importance of the United Nations Organization in the present nuclear and space age when the very existence of civilisation on earth is threatened. The United Nations Organisation is a unique centre for coordinating actions of states for the sake of aims of entire humanity, for the shaping of collective wisdom and will of the international community.

New favourable opportunities open to the United Nations in the present atmosphere marked by such positive factors as the meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA in Reykjavik, the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions: The United Nations can muster its entire efforts and use its entire authority to ensure that the world becomes juster and safer for all peoples. The United Nations' duty, the USSR representative went on, is to help overcome the negative confrontational t4endencies that have been growing in the recent years, to clear the road to the termination of the nuclear arms race on earth and its prevention in space, to the overall lessening of war danger, to the establishment of confidence as an inalienable component of inter-state relations.

A still more important role rests with the United Nations in connection with the task of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security, comprising the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres. The United Nations is to play the historic role not only of the main mechanism for the creation of the all-embracing system of security, but also the main guarantor of its functioning in a nuclear-free world in future. It is necessary to realise the fact that the alternative to the United Nations activity is chaos in international relations, defencelessness against arbitrariness and omnipotence of force.

The Soviet representative expressed serious concern over the attempts to play down the United Nations' importance made of late by those who, instead of aims common to entire humanity, are guided by their own self-seeking interests, who replace many-faceted approach to the solution of acute international problems with unilateral attempts to impose their will on sovereign states by bringing into play their economic and military might.

Speaking in the debate, representatives of Norway and Brazil also emphasized the need to strengthen the United Nations Organization, to enhance its contribution to the solution of complex problems of the present, of overcoming the difficulties against which the United Nations Organization comes up.

KAPITSA SPEAKS AT MEETING ON UNESCO ANNIVERSARY

LD160418 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union highly appreciates the contribution made by UNESCO to the development and deepening of international cooperation, Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has stated. He spoke today at a meeting in Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The intensification of cooperation in these spheres which promotes peace and detente acquires special importance in conditions of the preserving tension and the continuing arms race, especially nuclear arms race, in conditions of the danger of its spreading to space, stressed Kapitsa, chairman of the Soviet Commission for UNESCO Affairs. Today, when people come to realize ever more fully the responsibility of everyone for the destiny of humanity, UNESCO is facing an important task -- to use the whole of its prestige for promoting peace.

Mikhail Kapitsa pointed out that the actions of the U.S. which had withdrawn from UNESCO late in 1984 and of Britain which had followed its example a year later had evoked profound discontent among the world public. "We are sure that in the present-day rather difficult situation UNESCO supported by its friends, with the USSR certainly among them, will concentrate its attention on the main directions of its work, will preserve its identity and the prestige of a 'laboratory of ideas' of the world community", the Soviet representative said.

Juan Labastida, UNESCO assistant director general, pointed out that the Soviet Union resolutely supported disarmament, international security and detente. He expressed hope that the 40th anniversary of UNESCO which is observed in the International Year of Peace will become an occasion for serious deliberations over the usefulness of international cooperation, will promote the consolidation of people's solidarity and the mobilization of all the forces for the sake of peace and progress.

VOSS, DELEGATION RETURN AFTER IPU MEETING

LD150600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (TASS) -- A delegation from the USSR parliamentary group headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, has left for home. The delegation was taking part in the work of the 76th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which was being held here.

Regrettably, people across the Atlantic still prefer thinking in old, outmoded stereotypes. Hegel once said that all history merely teaches us one thing: No one learns from its lessons. Our time has added something of decisive importance to this tragic irony -- namely, that if no lessons are learned from history now, there will soon be no history....

Nuclear war is a form of suicide which affects mankind as a whole. This truth gets to you as you look at the mountains through which explosions much more powerful than the explosions of all the bombs, projectiles, and mines exploded during World War II reverberated until recently.

...The Soviet nuclear test site is silent. The world knows about it. And it is waiting for the Nevada test site to fall silent too.

MEDIUM-RANGE N-ARMS DISCUSSED IN GENEVA TALKS

LD161511 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 16 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms had a meeting here today.

## LEADING OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE PEREZ DE CUELLAR

### Gorbachev Message

PM161509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Message from M. Gorbachev to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar -- date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general

Esteemed Mr Perez de Cuellar,

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your reappointment as UN secretary general.

We attach considerable importance to the United Nations Organization and will continue to promote the enhancement of its role in world affairs and the strengthening of the authority and prestige of this unique and most representative forum of states. The main thing today is to save mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, to strive persistently and consistently to eliminate nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weaponry, and to create a sound comprehensive international security system which would guarantee the right of each state and all people to free development and prosperity.

The Soviet Union will continue to actively cooperate with the United Nations in resolving the important tasks fascing the organization and will steadily strive to turn the United Nations into an effective instrument for coordinating states' actions for the sake of world peace on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

Please accept, Mr Secretary General, my wishes for successes as you carry out your lofty and responsible mission.

Respectfully,
M. Gorbachev

### Shevardnadze Greeting

PM161447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze has sent Javier Perez de Cuellar a telegram which says: "Please accept my sincere congratulations on your reappointment as UN secretary general.

"Today the United Nations' main task is to protect people from the nuclear threat and strive for real results in curbing the arms race -- which is so dangerous -- and in radically improving the international situation.

"The United Nations is also called upon to make a weighty contribution to restructuring international relations on a just and democratic basis in all spheres: political, military, economic, and humanitarian.

GERASIMOV BRIEFS PRESS ON REYKJAVIK OUTCOME

TASS Report

LD161445 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- "Reykjavik is not the full stop, Reykjavik is a line after which fresh efforts need to be mobilized to achieve our common goal of disarmament," the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department said here today.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents, Gennadiy Gerasimov added: "We believe that what has happened at Reykjavik should provide a powerful stimulus for all nations, mass organizations and governments to realize the need to join common efforts to consolidate peace."

Answering a question about the possibility of signing a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that both issues concerning strategic offensive nuclear arms and space weaponry and those concerning medium-range missiles could naturally be discussed at expert level separately.

"On the whole," he added, "our proposals are well-known: Presented in Reykjavik has been a package of major measures." [quotation marks as received]

Speaking of the position of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, Gerasimov said that the new initiatives made in Reykjavik were now on the table at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Switzerland.

Explaining what the Soviet side meant under strengthehing the ABM Treaty, he said that the treaty by itself was a good one and life had borne out its expediency and that "what is meant specifically is that although the treaty envisages the possibility of either party going out of it on six-month notice, we suggest refraining from using this possibility for ten years."

World Service Report

LD162002 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has given a briefing here in Moscow. Most of the questions he was asked by foreign newsmen boil down to the following: Is the Soviet Union prepared not to consider the package of proposals made at Reykjavik as an integral whole? And, are continued Soviet-American negotiations of varous aspects of that package an indication of its readiness not to do so?

Here is what the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman replied: The Soviet Union made colossal concessions at Reykjavik, and those concessions have astounded even the American side. It did so with the sole purpose of making a breakthrough toward disarmament in real terms. The Soviet Union advanced a whole package of proposals that was in the end turned down by the United States. But the Soviet Union is not calling off the talks that are under way in Geneva. There can be continued talks at expert level on medium-range missiles and nuclear space weapons, and there's no contradiction here.

Mr. Shultz said in an televised interview in the United States on Tuesday that a meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze at the conference "would be arranged", the first high-level U.S. -Soviet meeting since Reykjavik.

Meanwhile in Brussels Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev's special envoy Vladimir Semenov Thursday told Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans the Soviet disarmament package was an "all or nothing" affair. Mr. Tindemans, speaking after the hour-long meeting, said Mr. Semonov had telephoned the Kremlin to confirm the Soviet position. Mr. Semonov had admitted that before Reykjavik the Soviet Union was ready to negotiate a separate agreement on INF, but said that in the light of new proposals made in Iceland the Kremlin now considered that an agreement on INF must be linked to the overall package. Mr. Semenov added that an historic opportunity was there for the taking and that Reykjavik had formed a very important element in U.S. -Soviet relations, and said he hoped there would still be a Reagan-Grobachev summit in Washington despite the failure to reach agreement in Reykjavik.

FRG'S BAHR INTERVIEWED ON BRIEFING BY KARPOV

DW161500 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0615 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Interviewed with SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr by reporter F. Schwarz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Schwarz] You talked to Viktor Karpov yesterday. Did he confirm that the Russians feel that SDI could have left the U.S. research laboratories long ago?

[Bahr] No, he did not confirm that, and he cannot confirm it. He only said that the Soviet Union will by no means accept a race with the United States on SDI. The Soviet Union considers it unrealistic and hopeless to move into space with such technology and is considering doing something simpler, less expensive, and very effective with known technology, so as to reduce any SDI weapons system in space to zero. That means, of course, that the Soviets are considering, among other things, increasing the number of intercontinental missiles, in that case. That also means that you cannot reduce intercontinental missiles and have an SDI option. [passage omitted]

SEMENOV-TINDEMANS TALK: 'ATMOSPHERE OF FRANKNESS'

LD162220 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels October 16 TASS -- Ambassador Vladimir Semenov, special representative of the Soviet Union, who arrived today in the Belgian capital, had a meeting with Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs.

At the talk held in an atmosphere of frankness, the Soviet representative dwelt at length on the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. During the exchange of opinions the representative informed the Belgian side of the assessment of the results of the summit held in the Icelandic capital, given by the meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee held October 14. It was pointed out, for instance, that the Reykjavik summit had been an important event in international life and in the struggle against the arms race and for banning and liquidating nuclear weapons.

On his part, the Belgian minister expressed the hope that the results achieved at the Soviet-American summit would be developed further at the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

SPEAKES REMARKS ON GOING 'FORWARD' ENDORSED

LD162152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1953 GMT 16 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presentd by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Hello comrades. To judge from the latest speeches by U.S. statesmen, a clear distribution of duties has taken shape in the White House. President Reagan is speaking in harsh tones when he talks about the results of Reykjavik and the star wars program while his aides have been given the role of expounding Washington's position on matters of disarmament. Reagan's statements are, of course, being seen as a mark of preparations for elections to Congress, which, as is known, will take place on 4 November.

Speaking in the state of Maryland at a preelection meeting, Reagan once again defended his favorite creation, the star wars program, and bombastically repeated that its renunciation, which the Soviet Union is supposedly striving for, would be a tragedy for the present generation of American people. [video shows Reagan making speech on rostrum]

For the American conservative attitude to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative has become a kind of criterion of patriotism and loyalty.

The bellicose tone of Reagan's speech in Maryland was smoothed over by Speakes, the White House assistant press secretary. He read out the administration's official statment on the speech by Comrade Gorbachev on Soviet television. [video shows Speakes taking position on rostrum and delivering statement]

Speakes said: We consider that the accords reached in Iceland remain on the negotiating table. The talks which resumed today in Geneva will begin from the point where we ended work in Iceland. The talks in Reykjavik were highly important and a significant step in moving things forward. We want to build further work on the results attained in Iceland.

Since this statement reflects the official position of the White House, I'll quote his speech further: We note with pleasure, said Speakes, that both at his press conference in Reykjavik and in the address to the Soviet people, General Secretary Gorbachev stated that the work done will not pass by without leaving a trace. The way has now been cleared for further advancement in the direction of a significant reduction in weapons. We also adhere to such a point of view. We consider that beginning from that point we can go forward in a business-like way. We must hear each other out; consider each other's views; look for common approaches and get agreement on decisions. In our view this aim was achieved in Reykjavik. The aim of any of our meeting should lie precisely in this.

As you can see it is a very optimistic and reassuring statement. The main thing now is that what has been said should be implemented by the Washington administration.

KORNILOV: U.S. NOW USING PROPAGANDA TRICKS

LD161400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 16 Oct 86

["In a Distorted Mirror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, writes:

Washington politicians and propagandists have been performing an astonishing -- let us say -- somersault recently. For a long time, it seems, the U.S. mass information media, commenting on the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, have been noting that as a result of this meeting Wasington has found itself facing a serious political defeat, and THE WASHINGTON POST noted than when the U.S. secretary of state reported on the results of the meeting, high-ranking U.S. representatives reacted with "long and gloomy faces." Only a few days have passed and we can see on the faces of these high-ranking representatives obviously officially programmed smiles, and the results of the meeting in the capital of Iceland are characterized by the U.S. press as -- "grandiose" and even a "breathtaking" success for the United States. What has happened?

Of course, the results of the meeting in Reykjavik have not changed, and could not change. The essence of what has taken place in the capital of Iceland is well-known. The Soviet Union came to the summit meeting with thoughts about detente and peace and put forward in Reykjavik a weighty package of major measures, whose implementation -- and this is being admitted everywhere -- would have initiated a new era in the life of our planet, and would have made it possible to start moving toward a nuclear-free world. This aim was pursued by the USSR's proposal to cut radically, by 50 percent, the most lethal weapons, the strategic ones, so as to eliminate them completely afterwards. That same aim is pursued by the Soviet initiative aimed at clearing Europe's land of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. No need to say with what relief millions of people would breathe if entire mountains of nuclear missiles were consigned to the scrap heap.

Such is the position of the USSR, dictated by a concern for peace -- an open, active, honest position. But in Reykjavik the sides which were on the verge of making decisions of major significance were not able to make such decisions, and the reasons for this are evident: They are that the U.S. side resolutely refused to review the agressive plans, compiled by Washington, of preparation for "star wars." Can one really talk seriously about disarmament and simultaneously work to move the arms race to a fresh sphere? Can one sincerely agree to reduce some types of weapons, and then and there announce the development and plans to commission other much more sophisticated and powerful types, to stabilize the situation -- and simultaneously destroy the indefinite Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty which enables the arms race to be somehow restrained?

Political and public figures of different countries, and the press, today note with complete justification that the United States' ceaseless attempts, by rushing arms into space, to break the military-strategic parity which has taken shape is an irresponsible and dangerous course.

But it is this appraisal of Washington's aggressive and obstructionist position at the talks in the Icelandic capital which does not suit the architects of this position.

And now the U.S. President, aware of the immense magnetic force of the Soviet proposals, has taken up, and, without batting an eye, ascribed these proposals to himself. Stunned readers and television viewers had hardly had time to digest this "discovery" when they were bombarded by an avalanche of other statements, speeches, and interviews, the authors of which are at pains to prove that at Reykjavik the United States was contemplating nothing but peace and arms control; representatives of Washington's "upper circle," people like Perle and Poindexter, Regan and Buchanan, and others, vied with one another in trying to convince people that if real progress in disarmament was not reached in Iceland then it was not Washington's fault. They are being particularly diligent in this respect in their efforts to "brainwash the public" of Western Europe....

Propaganda tricks have long been an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, but they have never brought those responsible for them any political dividends. And no doubt that's how it will be this time. You can't expect a crooked tree to cast a straight shadow....

IZVESTIYA: SEARCH FOR ACCORDS WILL CONTINUE

PM161735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1, 5

[A. Bovin, N. Yefimov, A. Palladin dispatch: "Chance Missed. Search Continues" -- capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Reykjavik - Moscow -- In our changeable age woven with contradictions it is not so rare an occurence for hopeful, optimistic intentions to be nullified by the course of events. That was what happened at Reykjavik. The hopes that the talks at the "Hofdi" would give the "go-ahead" to M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Washington and the signing of important Soviet-U.S. agreements came to naught. However, this statement by no means exhausts the results of the Icelandic talks.

IZVESTIYA readers already know that both political leaders were focusing on a package of major, far-reaching Soviet proposals. On most of these proposals the gap between the sides' positions has noticeably narrowed. The fundamental framework of a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms on land, at sea, and in the air was agreed upon. They agreed on the main paramenters for reductions in intermediate-range missiles. They recognized the need and opportunity for verification [kontrol] in any form. Positive developments were also recorded on the nuclear test question.

M.S. Gorbachev has termed all this "immense gains." Reykjavik has shown that agreements are possible and that, given the common will, the most complex and difficult knots can be successfully unraveled.

That is one aspect of the Reykjavik meeting. But there is another aspect, too. By insisting on the inviolability of their "star wars" program, the Americans to all intents and purposes buried the accords that had almost been reached and missed a historic chance and opportunity to initiate actual, real arms reduction.

Unfortunately, this is not the first time it has happened....

In itself the very fact of the appearance of nuclear weapons by no means meant that mankind must doom itself to self-destruction and approach the edge of the abyss. [paragraph continues]

In looking back, we cannot fail to see that there were opportunities to halt the downhill slide and stop the buildup of deadly potentials. But each time the forces of militarism and the supporters of nuclear confrontation, striving to assert imperialism's military-strategic superiority, turned these opportunities into lost opportunities and persistently nudged mankind toward the fatal brink.

So, it seems that there is nowhere left to go. A new failure could be the last. But the realization of this tragic circumstance is dawning unevenly. The inertia of the past prevents people from understanding the realities of the nuclear age. Illusions arise that by developing [sozdat] some kind of superweapon and creating some military-technical wonder such as SDI, it is somehow possible to shut oneself off from the impending catastrophe, avert it, and in the last resort save if not all minkind then at least the "worthy" part of it.

All this is empty thinking. We do not need superweapons now. We need, if you like, superpolicies. That is, policies able to rise above the restrictiveness of all private interests and make the common interest uniting all the peoples -- the interest in survivial -- the basis of practical actions. As Western politicians gradually, although extremely slowly, assimilate this thought and become comfortable with it, the hope emerges that the day will come when the chance of stepping back from the brink of the abyss will not be missed. It might have been thought that such a day would dawn in Reykjavik.

The trouble, however, is that U.S. ruling circles -- and this could not fail to affect the Reykjavik discussions -- have still not made their final choice. This is borne out by the vocal campaign conducted by U.S. extreme right-wingers -- those who believe themselves to be even more right-wing and conservative than R. Reagan himself. "Realism or detente" is how they outline the choice which in their opinion faces the President and U.S. foreign policy. When counseling the President prior to Reykjavik, they proposed rejecting detente for the sake of realism. This severe juxtaposition of realism and detente reveals the exceptionally narrow limits that circumscribe the political thinking of, if not all "the President's men," then a considerable number of them.

If it is either realism OR detente, then realism means tension, confrontation, and brinkmanship; realism means a balance of fear which becomes increasingly terrible and hopeless. In actual fact, the very opposite is true. Realism, genuine, realistic realism means acknowledging detente as the only reasonable path, the only path of salvation. Realism means acknowledging that detente is inseparable from disarmament and from dismantling the monstrous mechanism which threatens all life with destruction. Realism means equal security for the sides.

The misfortune, we repeat, is that Washington just cannot grasp that. Defending the "star wars" program -- that is realism, that is the sound policy which meets U.S. interests. With such an approach the Reykjavik talks were bound to end in deadlock.

But here we can foresee a question. Why did the Soviet Union react so sharply to SDI? After all, as M.S. Gorbachev said, militarily, SDI does not frighten or worry the USSR.

Let us examine this.

FIRST. Proceeding from the view that bold and innovative decisions are needed, the Soviet Union, in search for compromise, took account of the interests and concerns of the Americans and made serious, significant concessions, in the strategic weapons sphere, in the "Euroweapons" sphere, and in the verification [kontrol] sphere. But compromise presupposes reciprocity, mutual concessions. To make progress together everyone must give way and concede somewhere. Having moved to meet the Americans, we were entitled to expect that they too would understand our interests and make moves to meet us. We waited in vain.

SECOND. To begin a radical reduction of armaments you have to create the kind of atmosphere in which no side can unexpectedly take the lead and achieve superiority. To do that you have to close off all the ways of creating [sozdaniye] new weapons and reinforce all the obstacles preventing the circumvention of the accords achieved. That is why we oppose SDI. Since whichever way you look at it, the "star wars" program presupposes the creation [sozdaniye] of a new class of armaments. Where is the logic in that? We want to eliminate weapons, not replace weapons on earth with weapons in space.

THIRD. If, as the preliminary accord with the United States envisages, there are no nuclear missiles left in 10 years' time, why is SDI necessary, why is space-based ABM defense necessary? But supposing, the Americans reply, someone manages to hide a nuclear-armed missile somewhere and launches it? Anything can happen. But the scale of the system which the Americans intend to build hardly corresponds to the hypothetical eventuality.

FOURTH. Now don't be offended in Washington, but for the time being we do not have much faith in the Americans. We cannot help thinking that they envisage the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of the ABM defense as a means of achieving strategic superiority. Hence the increased suspicion and lack of trust, which is hardly conducive to arms reduction. But do not be alarmed, the Americans tell us, you yourselves -- in parallel with us and under an accord with us -- may begin the creation [sozdavat] and, if necessary, the deployment [razvorachivat] of your own ABM system. But that is the whole point, we do not want that kind of reciprocity. We want reciprocal disarmament not reciprocal armament. They want to impose on us an even more ruinous arms race. They calculate that the Soviet Union will not last the pace: It lacks the resources, it lacks the technical potential. They hope that our country's economy will be exhausted, that we will ask for mercy and agree to terms which they will generously dictate to us from across the ocean. As you can see, the same schemes as in 1945 when a different president but essentially the same right-wing forces in the United States forced the nuclear race on us. Then too it seemed to them that the Soviet Union would "not keep pace." The lessons of history, unfortunately, have not been learned.

FIFTH. Yes, we are unafraid of SDI. Because a counteraction will be found to every action by the Americans. But the point is (see "Fourth") that we do not want to waste human and material resources on such counteraction. We want not to continue the arms race (or counterarms race) but to terminate it.

This is why we were most definitely unable to accept the Washington administration's logic and stance. We consider that this logic and this stance reflect primarily the interests of the military-industrial complex, the commitment to the old imperial views, and a deficiency of new thinking.

But one has to deal with the partner bestowed by history. The conversations in Reykjavik are one rung in a complex dialogue. This dialogue will continue. [paragraph continues]

The quest for mutually acceptable solutions will also continue. Moreover, as we hope, from the point and from the level reached in Reykjavik.

For obvious reasons, the entire world followed tensely the events in Reykjavik. Too much depends on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. Too much can be lost if these relations reach crisis point.

Even so, detente and disarmament cannot be a matter for just two states, even such states as the Soviet Union and the United States. Two men conversed in the old "Hofdi" house on the Atlantic coast. But the whole world was in fact present there. Not only was it present, but it also spoke, insisted, and demanded. Unfortunately, the U.S. politicians did not heed these voices. So there is that much more reasons for all champions of peace to double and treble their efforts upholding the main human right, the right to live.

The improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, growing stability in world affairs, and the reduced threat of war would no doubt help the democratization of all international life. Every people and every state has the right to speak out loudly and confidently in the world arena, to have a chance to be active and equal subjects of world politics and the world economy. The more tranquil the world becomes and the more thoroughly detente squeezes out confrontation, the fuller will be the implementation of this right of every member of the world community.

A turnabout from arms buildup to arms reduction -- and this is the main content of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations -- has not only political but also economic and social aspects. In order to eliminate smallpox, for example, the WHO spent 83 million dollars. The cost of eliminating malaria, trachoma, and leprosy is estimated at 500 million. At a cost of 260 million, all newborn babies on earth could be vaccinated against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitits, and tuberculosis -- diseases which now take the lives of 5 million children before they reach their first birthday. Yet the cost of one modern nuclear-powered ship is even higher.

Spending money on weapons means depriving the ill of medicines and the hungry of food. Weapons kill even when they are not being used. The measure of responsibility here is counted in millions of lives. The Soviet Union is aware of this responsibility. This is why it has insisted and continues to insist on disarmament, on reversing the arms race.

...While in Reykjavik, M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan received hundreds and thousands of letters from all over the world. Their contents can be described in just two sentences which we have taken from a letter by Mickey Johnson, a fourth-grade school pupil from (Kirlend), Ohio, USA. Here are these two sentences: "I don't want a nuclear war. Because I don't want the end of the world." We think the U.S. President will find it difficult to give any sort of sensible answer to the American boy: The White House failed the test of realism, maturity, and modern political thinking.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV TV ADDRESS IN PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October, First Edition, publishes the 14 October television address by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the meeting in Reykjavik.

Comparison with the Moscow television version published on page DD 1 in the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals the two version to be virtually identical except for the following:

Page DD 1, paragraph four, line eight, PRAVDA omits sentence: "We will always be able to stand up for ourselves."

Page DD 2, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...to listen to our specific proposals... (substituting "our" for "my")

Same page, paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: The first proposal dealt with ... (adding "first")

Page DD 3, first paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...present in the "global option" of President Reagan... (providing quotation marks)

Same page, paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...--that is the existing treaty on antimissile defense, ABM, and a ban on testing. (rewording)

Same page, paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...tied it up with the postnuclear situation. (omitting correction and annotation)

page DD 4, first paragraph, line one, reads in PRAVDA: ...about an "interim option" for missiles in Europe... (providing quotation marks)

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...to accept the American "zero" in Europe... (adding quotation marks)

Same paragraph, antepenultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...and thereby, after departing from SALT II, also to wreck this mechanism which preserves strategic stability. That is also incomprehensible. (rewording)

Page DD 5, paragraph two, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...fighting against his own "zero option", which he... (providing quotation marks)

Same page, last paragraph, antepenultimate line reads in PRAVDA: And research and tests would be conducted... (substituting "tests" for "experiments")

Page DD 6, paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: The "Soviet threat" has been dragged out... (providing quotation marks)

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...of safeguarding the "freedom of America" and her friends... (providing quotation marks)

Page DD 7, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA omits sentence: We must -- there can...is that one.

Same page, paragraph five, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...problem of banning nuclear explosions for decades. (substituting "explosions" for "tests")

Page DD 8, first paragraph reads in PRAVDA; We proposed major, really large-scale things that were clearly compromises. We made concessions. However, we did not see even the slightest desire on the American side to reply to us in the same way or to make any movement to meet us. An impasse had developed. We began to think how to end the meeting. (rewording, substituting "we" for "I")

Same page, second paragraph reads: Nevertheless, we continued our endeavors to bring our partners into a constructive discussion. (rewording)

Page DD 9, paragraph two, line six reads in PRAVDA: ...the quicker the American Administration rids itself of it -- and I am saying .... (rewording)

Page DD 10, first paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...chances for final success. It is.... (substituting "final" for "fiscal")

Same page, paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...symbol of obstruction to the cause of peace, as a concentrated expression of militarist designs and the reluctance to remove.... (supplying dropped passage)

Same page, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: Labor productivity rose by 4.3 percent. The national income has increased 3.7 percent compared with last year. (providing variant figures)

Page DD 11, PRAVDA omits last paragraph.

TASS OFFICIAL BLAMED FOR GORBACHEV SPEECH MISPRINT

PM161013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Correction"]

[Text] Through the fault of Ye.I. Ivanov, deputy director general of TASS, there was a misprint in the text of the speech on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that was disseminated through TASS channels and published in our newspaper 15 October. The third paragraph from the end of the text of the speech should read: growth in industrial output over the last 9 months was 5.2 percent, labor productivity increased by 4.8 percent, and national income increased by 4.3 percent in comparison with last year.

The remainder of the text is unaltered.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2005 GMT on 14 October carried the Gorbachev address, with the passage corrected above reading: "industrial production growth over the past nine months amounted to 5.2 per cent, labour productivity grew by 4.3 per cent, the national income showed a 3.7 per cent rise compared with the previous year." On 15 October, at 0853 GMT, Moscow TASS in English transmitted a correction to the 14 October TASS version, making the following change: ..."labour productivity grew by 4.8 precent, the national income showed a 4.3 per cent rise compared with the previous year."]

MARCHUK RECEIVES PRC'S ZENG XIANLIN 15 OCT

LD161428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Zeng Xianlin, deputy chairman of the PRC State Committee for Science and Technology, on 15 October. Zeng Xianlin is in the USSR in connection with the first session of the permanent subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

Question of bilateral scientific-technical cooperation were examined. Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR took part in the conversation.

GLEBOV COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER PRC VISIT

OW140511 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has concluded his official visit to China. As pointed out by the press in the United States and other countries, the primary purpose of the U.S.-Chinese talks in Beijing was to expand military cooperation between the two countries. In this connection, our station observer, Glebov, has the following comments:

Reports from Beijing over the past few days indicate that Weinberger has failed to achieve substantive results in expanding military cooperation with China, which, according to a KYODO commentary, was caused by Taiwan's stand. The commentary pointed out that Taiwan is opposed to any agreement between the United States and China that would enable the latter to improve its military industry. Washington took Taiwan's stand into full account. The United States will conduct military cooperation with China only under circumstances in which the interests of Washington's friends in Taiwan are not jeopardized. This reminds people of a LOS ANGELES TIMES commentary published when the U.S. Congress approved a resolution selling 55 sets of consolidated aviation equipment to China -- the commentary said: The Government is very pleased with the resolution because it did not draw a protest from Taiwan. The U.S. AVIATION WEEK pointed out that the electronic and aviation equipment that the United States agreed to sell China was far from the latest technology and that the technological level was much lower than that of the similar equipment sold to Taiwan.

This year the United States has officially sold U.S. $800 million worth of weapons to Taiwan, in addition to arms supplied through private channels -- i.e., U.S. military industrial corporations that have been helping Taiwan use new U.S. technology to manufacture aircraft, guided missiles, and other weapons. For example, General Motors Corporation has helped Taiwan to manufacture sophisticated engines for fighter planes. Another company has helped Taiwan's Air Force manufacture modern electronic equipment for the planes. With the assistance of Grumman Aircraft and Motors Company, Taiwan has batch-produced antiaircraft guided missiles.

In pursuing a two-China policy, Washington is obviously tilting toward cooperation with Taiwan. This was publicly admitted by Weinberger during his visit to Beijing. In reply to reporters' question, he said that the United States will, as always, abide by the Taiwan Relations Act. As is known by all, this law, which was adopted over 6 years ago, states the provisions under which the United States gives allround assistance, including military aid, to the Taiwan regime.

BEGINNING OF U.S.-JAPAN SDI TALKS NOTED

OW161309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1125 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] A report has come in from Tokyo that U.S.-Japanese working level consultations on the issue of jointly establishing an orbital space base have started at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of foreign policy departments from both countries, the Japanese Science and Technology Agency, and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration are participating in the consultations. According to Japanese press reports, Tokyo and Washington plan to establish a multipurpose orbital station for long-term use by the middle of the 1990's. There is every reason to presume that this multipurpose station will in reality have one main purpose: It will be used for SDI experiments.

Official Japanese circles' persistently striving to harness the country to this program and to generally coordinate its political actions with Washington in every possible way is causing growing criticism in the country. For example, it became known today that the Japanese city of Takasaki has been declared a nuclear-free zone. More than a hundred cities and settlements in Japan have been peace, free of nuclear weapons, and more than half of the Japanese people now reside in population centers that have been declared nuclear-free zones by decisions of local governments.

JAPAN'S WORDS, ACTS ON U.S.-USSR TALKS CONTRASTED

OW120502 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Today the Moscow newspaper PRAVDA carries the following article by its Tokyo correspondent, Yuriy Vdovin:

The Japanese Government says that it welcomes the Reykjavik meeting and expects fruitful discussions there. Prime Minister Nakasone remarked that if the U.S.-USSR summit achieves specific results, it will be of great significance for peace and that Japan will work for the success of the Reykjavik talks if it is given an opportunity to do so. Foreign Minister Kuranari has said that Japan expects the Reykjavik meeting to deepen U.S.-USSR dialogue on arms control and other issues. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party feels that successful which are now showing signs of improvement.

The behavior of Japanese Government sources, however, indicates that they hold a strange view that the U.S.-USSR talks can only succeed if they are conducted according to a scenario prepared by Washington. According to newspaper reports, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for instance, plans to propose unconditional linkage over the issue of reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe to President Reagan. The proposal is said to be based on consideration of not only Japan's security, but other nations' security as well. If so, why does Japan not demand that U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines and other nuclear weapons-carrying ships no longer make port calls at Japanese ports? If Japan truely seeks its security shouldn't it positively respond to the many proposals General Secretary Gorbachev made in his Vladivostok speech for easing tension in the Asian and Pacific region?

The Japanese People, together with all peace-loving people of the world, hope that the Reykjavik meeting will become the first step toward the total elimination of the danger threatening the world.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH BIDS FAREWELL TO SOVIET TROOPS

LD160904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondents F. Seyful-Mulyukov and M. Leshchinskiy video report from Shindand in Afghanistan on a ceremony marking the departure of Soviet troops for the USSR]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] [video shows Soviet soldiers drawn up on parade, with two columns of unidentified tanks parked behind them] In the southwest of Afghanistan, near the little town of Shindand, these Soviet tankmen have, until today, been discharging their military service. They are well acquainted with the desert heat, mountain roads, night alarms, and marches lasting many days. They have experienced much. These minutes are special ones in the lives of the Soviet servicemen: their road home is beginning. They will be the first of the six Soviet regiments who are returning to the homeland to set out on this road.

Early in the morning, before this ceremonial parade, we spoke to many of the officers and enlisted men. We spoke of a variety of things, but the main impression is that they are returning to our land with a sense of pride, a sense of having discharged their patriotic duty.

Leaders of democratic Afghanistan, Soviet military leaders, and Afghan Army servicemen came to the solemn ceremony in Shindand. The Soviet internationalist servicemen were addressed by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of th PDPA Central Committee.

[Begin Najibullah recording in vernacular, fading into Russian translation By your martial labors and your heroic feats on our soil, you have written yet another bright page in the annals of traditional Soviet-Afghan friendship, at the origns of which stood the great Lenin. To continue strengthening this priceless friendship is a sacred duty for us Afghans. [end recording]

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Comrade Najibullah then presented the tank regiment personnel a commemorative banner from the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Republic. [video shows Najibullah handing banner to Soviet officer; onlookers, Soviet and Afghan officers and men applaud]

[Leshchinskiy] The ceremonial parade of servicemen has now broken up into a large number of warm, friendly meetings. What can be stronger than the shared test of combat, and the fusion of a shared concern for the freedom and independence of the people, and their future?

I want to introduce Lieutenant Colonel Vdovin. Today, on this day which is so memorable for all, he has become a knight of the order of the Red Star.

[Leshchinskiy] Over to you, Lieutenant Colonel.

[Vdovin] Well, from now on, in our Lenin rooms, with our momentoes of battle, this greeting from the CPSU Central Committee will be kept, and every soldier can understand the feelings and thoughts expressed in it. In our stern days of trial, we felt... [changes thought] ...we learned how to set more store by combat brotherhood, and prize our ancestral homes and the loyalty and devotion of our loved ones.

Answer: When making this decision, in other words the decision about the partial return of Soviet troops from the DRA, the Soviet and Afghan Governments calculated that those who organized and keep up the armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs would correctly evaluate this unilateral step and, in response, would terminate interference from abroad. It has to be said, unfortunately, that this has not been noticed hitherto. Interference from abroad not only continues, but is expanding.

Our armed forces have become stronger, and most operations against the bandits are conducted by the DRA Armed Forces. But the scale of interference is growing, and this is why we cannot just yet refuse the assistance of our friends. At the same time it must not be forgotten that during these years the counterrevolution, aided by its patrons, has set up on Afghan soil a large number of military camps and strongholds. Time and considerable forces are required to eliminate them.

Question: When you took up your new position you offered participation in the state structure to people who were previously styled bandits and terrorists. What reasons prompted these actions of yours?

Answer: Yes, there is the course of our party and government on the expansion of the social base of the people's power. Two former gang leaders who have switched to the side of the revolution have been elected to the Revolutionary Council. They are honestly serving our people. We have created an extraordinary commission for national reconciliation, which reviews numerous requests by former counterrevolutionaries who have broken with their dark past. We declare with responsibility: The DRA's doors are open to those who wish to return to their hearths and fields. Naturally, subject to total observance of DRA laws.

Question: Do you really believe that counterrevolutionaries can make loyal communists?

Answer: I have already replied partially to this question. There are counterrevolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. We apply an individual approach toward those who are voluntarily switching to the side of the people's power. In the last 4 months alone 3,000 men have laid down their weapons and surrended. Talks are in progress with 92 gangs (6,000 men).

I ask you to bear in mind that the role of the counterrevolution has been exaggerated in the West. This is not a counterrevolution struggling for some kind of class or ideological principles. These are gangs of cutthroats and bandits, well supplied with the latest weapons, including some made in West Germany.

As regards the transformation of former bandits into communists -- this is a naive question, not to say simply improper. What we want is that everyone who returns to peaceful life is a citizen of his motherland.

Question: You worked for some time as leader of the security organization. What is this organization's viewpoint as regards the counterrevolutionaries?

Answer: Yes, according to a party decision, I was appointed chief of the state security service, in other words the organ for resolute struggle against counterrevolution and the spies sent to our country from outside. But people in the FRG must know that this service is substantially different from those in the West.

We have come to appreciate more profoundly how beautiful our homeland is, and have also come to appreciate how we must love it, and of course, reliably defend it.

[Leshchinskiy] Thank you. I wish you bon voyage, and once again, congratulations on your high award.

[Vdovin] Thank you.

[Leshchinskiy] And now the tank regiment begins its departure from Shindand to the border of the Soviet Union. On the officers' maps this route is marked "The road home."

In seeing the Soviet servicemen off on their way home, the Afghan people express heartfelt gratitude for their noble internationalist feat. [video shows the troops boarding their (?t-62) tanks and (?bmp) APC's; the vehicles then move off, with commanders at salute and onlookers waving.]

## Gives FRG TV Interview

PM131301 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 41, 3-9 Oct 86 (Signed to Press 2 Oct 86) pp 4, 5

[Unattributed report on "Interview with Nijibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, by West Germany's ARD Television": "Afghanistan: The Firm Course of the Revolution" -- place, date of interview not given; first paragraph is a ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Text] The PDPA and the Afghan Government are pursuing a consistent line of national reconciliation and expansion of the social base of the people's democratic revolution within the country. The Afghan authorities are making efforts in the international arena to achieve the speediest political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, subject to the absolute condition of the complete termination and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference from outside in the DRA's internal affairs.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has announced the return of six Soviet regiments from the DRA by the end of 1986. How many Soviet troops will still remain in your country?

Answer: The decision on the start of the return of Soviet internatinalist servicemen was a joint decision by the DRA and USSR Governments. It is important that this peace-loving step was taken during International Peace Year. As regards the second part of the question, I can say: Several times fewer than there are U.S. soldiers in the FRG. According to international sources, there are 249,400 U.S. soldiers and 188 U.S. bases deployed in the FRG, and more than 500,000 servicemen and 1,500 U.S. bases outside its borders. This is a real threat to peace and the security of the population of the entire plant.

Question: To what extent do you need the remaining USSR forces in Afghanistan? The revolutionary state has been in power for 7 years now but, as can be seen, it still cannot defend it independently.

This is not an organization compiling files on people, recording them in computer memory, or monitoring a person's freedom, as is the custom in the West. This organ was created according to the demands of struggle against gangsterism and terrorism.

The state security organs, the army, the sarandoy (people's militia -- ZA RUBEZHOM editorial note), and our citizens' armed formations jointly crush the gangs which infiltrate from Pakistani and Iranian territory. Had it not been for outside interference and aggression which nuture counterrevolution, there would have been an end to the insane and false clamor about so-called "freedom fighters' who, in reality, are ignorant enemies of freedom or, to put it simply, inveterate cutthroats and plunderers who carry price lists in their pockets showing the going rate for the murder of a soldier of officer, the dstruction of a vehicle or gun, and so on.

Had these so-called Mujahidin been capable of fighting face to face with our armed forces, they would not have resorted to blind terrorism against children, women, andold people, and this is the first and main sign of their weakness.

## GORBACHEV TO BEGIN INDIA VISIT 25 NOV

LD161813 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union believes that the Reykjavik summit is a threshold to be followed by renewed efforts by the participants in the talks and other nations to achieve nuclear disarmament. A Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has told a news conference in Moscow that diplomatic envoys have been sent to the capitals of many countries to explain the Soviet position. [passage omitted]

Gerasimov also announced that Mikhail Gorbachev will begin to visit to India on the 25th of next month.

## ARTICLE DISCUSSES ATTEMPT TO SLAY GANDHI

PM130853 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 October 1986 carries on page 3 under the headline "Who is Behind the Attempt" a 1,700-word article by international observer M. Nepesov dealing largely with the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. It begins as follows:

"Once again in October, just as 2 years ago, shots have been fired in India at the head of government and also at the president. Fortunately, the villainous assassination attempt failed. In the opinion of Indian observers, the terrorist Karamjit Singh did not act alone. The crime had been carefully planned. This is evidence, for example, by the fact that the assailant was dressed in the uniform of the police security forces.

"'The attempt on the prime minister's life arouses serious alarm throughout the nation,' reads a statement by the Indian Communist party National Council Central Secretariat. 'Now that the imperialists and their minions are doing everything to destabilize India, it is necessary to display increased vigilance.'

"These sinister events played out on the bank of the Jumna River, where the leaders of friendly India were paying a tribute of respect to Mahatma Gandhi, the 'father of the nation,' celebrating his birthday, have reminded use with special force of the tragedy that took place in the garden of house no. 1" [a reference to the assassination of I. Gandhi]

The remainder of the article is taken up with describing the background to I. Gandhi's assassination and claims of CIA involvement in it. The article concludes as follows:

"The circumstances of the attempt on the life of the present Indian prime minister are still being investigated. However, the question at once arises: Whom does this benefit? In this connection the newspaper PATRIOT writes: 'Just as Indira Gandhi's assassination was the final of a long-conceived political plot, so this attempt to forcible remove a leader elected by nationwide vote has been made in order to change India's active, independent national policy formulated by Indira Gandhi and which Rajiv Gandhi refused to change.'

"This conclusion hardly calls for any further comment."

IZVESTIYA SAYS DIPLOMATS UNSAFE IN PAKISTAN

PM011437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Zheleznov article: "Bring the Criminals to Book"]

[Text] It is already more than 10 days since a Soviet diplomat, Fedor Gorenkov, died at the hands of assassins in Islamabad. Of course, this crime was bound to arouse Soviet people's indignation. IZVESTIYA readers have asked the editorial office to describe the people who shot our official representative and what the Pakistani auhorities have done to ensure that such crimes are not repeated.

Unfortunately, we are not yet able to answer these questions -- the news agencies are reporting virtually nothing on this matter from Pakistan. Instead, we can put together quite a clear picture of Islamabad's clumsy, if not untidy, attempts to justify its policy of connivance with terrorist, a policy which it has pursued for a number of years now and which has brought Pakistan the ill repute of being a country where foreign diplomats are subjected to threats of violence every day.

We have before us the commentaries of APP, the official news agency, in connection with F. Gorenkov's assassination. Citing "diplomatic observers," APP expresses amazement at the fact that the Soviet mass media have mounted a campaign of "abuse" against Pakistan. "The Soviet Government's strident protest indicates that Moscow has decided to politicize the regrettable incident," the agency asserts.

This is nothing less than a distortion of the facts. No one in the Soviet Union has begun an anti-Pakistan campaign. However, neither do we intend to remain silent in the face of an act of terror, which APP hypocritically calls a "regrettable incident." Since ancient times the diplomat has been considered immune, and the authorities of the host country are supposed to take every measure to prevent any encroachments on him, not mention attempts on his life. This commitment, which was recognized by the participants in the Congress of Vienna at the beginning of the last century, has in our day been reflected in the Vienna convention and other international documents. By failing to meet its obligations to protect the representatives of foreign states, Islamabad is thereby committing a direct breach of the norms of international law and bears full responsibility for this.

Furthermore, the attack on F. Gurenkov was by no means the first criminal action of this kind. Assaults and outrages committed against diplomats from Libya, India, and France also come to mind. [paragraph continues]

This September an Iraqi diplomat was murdered in Karachi. In view of these facts, the claims of a Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman that "such crimes can happen in any state and at any time" are absolutely unfounded. Indeed, the series of acts of provocation against foreign states' representatives results directly from the fact that Pakistan's territory has been turned into a haven for saboteurs of all types, from Afghan dushmans to the Sikh separatists who are slipped into India.

Furthermore, this point is also made by opposition politicians in Pakistan. For example, G. B. Bizenjo, chairman of the Pakistan National Party, has stated that the Soviet diplomat's assassination was carried out by forces trying to destabilize the situation in the region and create difficulties for Pakistan's relations with neighboring countries. Condemnation of Islamabad's actions has also been voiced in parliament. The murder of two diplomats in a short space of time is indissolubly linked with the government's foreign policy course, deputy S. A. Hussain has said. Islamabad's position toward Afghanistan, she stressed, is costing the country more and more.

As we can see, Pakistanis themselves refute the government's story and clearly indicate the political background to the crime. The provisions of international law and natural justice demand that the circumstances of the attack be thoroughly investigated and those people who directed the killers be exposed. The terrorists must not go unpunished.

## GORBACHEV MEETS LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

PM161053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] A meeting took place on 15 October between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Minsters of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

Kaysone Phomvihan spoke of the main directions of the LPRP's domestic and foreign policy, the situation in the country, and the preparations for the Party's Fourth Congress. On behalf of the party and the Lao people he expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the unwavering support in the peaceful creative work and in the cause of defense of the revolutionary achievements of Laos. Mikhail Gorbachev wished the Lao Communists success for their party congress.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee spoke of the progress in implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and of the measures being taken in the country to strengthen the trend of accelerated development of the USSR's national economy.

The participants in the conversation expressed satisfaction at the steady development of Soviet-Lao cooperation and spoke in favor of the further perfecting of the varied ties between the CPSU and the LPRP and the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

Discussing outstanding international problems, the sides reaffirmed their common approach to the international situation today. Kaysone Phomvihan voiced unconditional support for the principled and constructive stand of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-American meeting at the summit level in Reykjavik. It was noted that although the meeting had not produced concrete results because of the negative position of the American side, it demonstrated the possibility of agreements on the basic problem which affects the interests of the whole of mankind, the problem of disarmament. At the same time it demonstrated the imperative need to redouble the persevering efforts of all the countries and peoples in the pursuit of that goal.

The Soviet Union and Laos stand for the further broadening of cooperation between the socialist countries of Asia with a view to the development of cooperation with Asian and Pacific countries, a joint search for ways of settling regional problems and strengthening peace in that part of the world. The laying down of guarantees for a lasting and fair peace in Asia and the Pacific will consitute an important component of an all-embracing system of international security.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

### Kaysone Phomvihan Leaves Moscow

LD162139 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow Oct 16 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left Moscow for home today after a brief working visit to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET, SRV DEPUTY PREMIERS VIEW TRADE, TIES

PM141211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Cooperation Issues Discussed"]

[Text] On 10 October V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Issues connected with Soviet-Vietnamese trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed during the conversation.

Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the conversation.

RICE CONTRACT SIGNED WITH BURMA FOR 60,000 TONS

LD160631 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Rangoon October 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union will buy 60,000 tons of rice from Burma under a contract signed here on Tuesday.

Overall, the USSR purchased from Burma in 1986 a total of 190,000 tons of rice, becoming the major importer of this country's staple export commodity.

Exporting rice enables Burma to carry out national development programmes. In recent years, due to a slump in the world capitalist economy, the demand for this crop dropped sharply.

Under these conditions, the development of trade with the USSR is acquiring special significance for Burma.

BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SINGAPORE

LD091708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1649 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- Soviet-Singapore consultations were held 8-9 October in the USSR Foreign Ministry. An exchange of views took place on topical international issues with an accent on the tasks to ensure security and cooperation in the Asiatic-Pacific Ocean region, and also on issues of bilateral relations. The consultations took place in a business-like atmosphere.

REPORTAGE OF RYZHKOV VISIT TO WARSAW OCT 13-15

Meets With Messner, Officials

PM160911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct -- Talks took place here yesterday between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The government heads exchanged information on progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress. They expressed satisfaction at the consistent strengthening of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The sides stressed the great importance of the meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski for the comprehensive dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations, further deepening of integration processes, and implementation of outlined tasks in the area of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in the period up to the year 2000.

The exploitation of the potential for production sharing and specialization and new forms of cooperation in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. It was stressed that direct links between Soviet and Polish enterprises and associations and scientific research collectives and the creation of joint enterprises contribute most effectively to the utilization of the two countries' economic and scientific reserves in the interests of accelerating their socioeconomic development.

During an exchange of opinions on key problems of the present-day international situation the government heads noted the special significance of the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev during the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik on the whole range of questions connected with nuclear arms reduction, closely linked to the prohibition of the transfer of the arms race to space. They expressed the hope that the meeting would impart momentum to the further quest for accords in the interests of fundamentally improving the international situation.

It was stressed that the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR, Poland, and the other socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union's repeated extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, are a real alternative to the dangerous arms race policy.

Taking part in the talks were: K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yu.M Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland; on the Soviet side; and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Holdakowski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Section; A. Wojcik, Polish foreign trade minister; J. Maciejewicz, Polish minister of the metallurgical and machine building industry; F. Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commissionl; and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR; on the Polish side.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

In the afternoon N.I. Ryzhkov met with the leaders of the Warsaw party organization and the capital's People's Council.

Greeting the Soviet guest, Warsaw Mayor J. Boleslawski noted the successful development of mutual ties between Warsaw and Moscow, whose expansion was outlined by the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 10th PZPR Congress.

N.I. Ryzhkov thanked the people of Warsaw for the warm reception. The great achievement of the Polish people, he said, is the fact that such a remarkable city has been built on the ruins of Warsaw, which during World War II was a symbol of courage and heroism. The developing cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw is bearing fine fruit. He wished the people of Warsaw new successes in implementing the broad prospects for the development of the Polish capital outlined by the party.

The USSR government head presented Warsaw with a statue of V.I. Lenin and a Moscow souvenir medal. He signed the Honored Visitors' Book.

In the square in front of the city council N.I. Ryzhkov laid a wreath at the monument to F.E. Dzerzhinskiy.

Then the USSR Council of Ministers chairman visited the "Cemat" electronic materials science and production center. The association is actively involved in implementing the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000. It sends a considerable proportion of its products to the Soviet Union.

During a friendly conversation with the leaders of the enterprise emphasis was placed on the importance of introducing new forms of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, above all direct links between enterprises, associations, and scientific centers.

## PRAVDA Cites Ryzhkov Speech

PM151401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS account of speech by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at dinner given in his honor in Warsaw 13 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zbigniew Messner!

Esteemed comrades:

I would like to express sincere gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee and your country's government for the invitation to visit the Polish People's Republic and for the war reception in your wonderful capital, Warsaw.

Our visit almost coincided in time with an event of enormous international importance -- the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. The whole world impatiently awaited its result. Now this result is known, even though a comprehensive assessment is still to follow. It can be confidently said, however, that the work done in Reykjavik was not in vain, and that it emphasized with particular force that now is the time to act. the time to devote all energies for the sake of peace.

This is wholeheartedly perceived by the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland, comrades in arms in the great and noble cause of building the new society and establishing peace among all peoples. These lofty goals are pursued by the Soviet-Polish treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, our entire practical cooperation, and our unity in the struggle for the triumph of the communist ideals. It is in this light that we perceive the tasks of our visit and the Soviet-Polish talks which began today.

Soviet people nurture feelings of friendship and respect for the Polish people, who have traveled a difficult historical path to take up a fitting position in Europe and the world community. They made themselves known through the creative thinking of Copernicus, the music of Chopin, the poetry of Mickiewicz, the selflessness of Kosciuszko, the heroism of the fighters against fascism, and the staunchness and courage of the builders of the new socialist Poland. They were given wings by faith in a better future for the Polish people.

People's Poland, our closest neighbor and ally, has become an authoritative force in the international arena whose word is listened to with respect and attention. All this is the result of the struggle waged by Polish working people for their national and social liberation and Poland's active participation in the socialist community, the result of the policy of socialist internationalism implemented by the PZPR.

The 10th PZPR Congress defined the main avenues of Poland's socioeconomic development and the ways to solve the urgent problems facing the party and the country. The congress convincingly proved that the PZPR is a vanguard force capable of rallying Polish society and leading the country along the path of economic, social, and cultural progress.

The 10th PZPR Congress, just like the 27th CPSU Congress, confirmed the fraternal nature of relations between our parties and between the Soviet and Polish peoples and expressed firm resolve to continue to strengthen Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation -- these historic gains of our peoples.

Comrade Messner and I have continued here in Warsaw the exchange of opinions which began in Moscow last February. We are fully justified in saying that mutual understanding has deepened further still on all questions of our cooperation and that ways have been found to further restructure the machinery of Soviet-Polish cooperation in line with the decisions of our countries' party leadership. All this is subordinated to a common goal -- to accelerate the national economy's transition to the path of intensive development.

New and advanced forms of cooperation -- production sharing and direct links between industrial enterprises and scientific research organizations -- are increasingly coming to the fore in Soviet-Polish economic relations. The first joint enterprises are emerging. Even though we are still at the initial stage, the promising nature of the new forms is evident. Today we are already in a position to cite quite a few examples of how close production cooperation between Soviet and Polish enterprises makes it possible to resolve important tasks, offers an opportunity to reduce expensive imports from the capitalist market, and leads to the expansion of production volumes and the enhancement of technical standards.

The Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland through the Year 2000 provide a sound basis for pooling efforts in the interests of greater efficiency in the national economy and the acceleration of our countries' socioeconomic development. Their implementation serves the common benefits.

Increasing importance is attached to broad and active exchanges in science and culture. They enrich our peoples spiritually and further the close friendly contacts between labor collectives and people. We will create the best possible conditions for this, and will advance further in this direction.

The multifaceted work by the CPSU and PZPR Central Committees is behind all the successes scored in our countries' cooperation. Paramount importance for the development of fraternal relations of alliance attaches to the meetings and talks between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski and to their unflagging attention to questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The specific features of the present stage of development and the tasks facing us prevent us from resting satisfied without achievements. Much work lies ahead, work which demands questing, innovative solutions, and precise interaction. Today's exchange of opinions reaffirms that we have complete mutual understanding on the approach to questions of cooperation and clarity on the program of joint work.

The meetings in Warsaw reflected the keen interest shown by Polish comrades in the changes taking place in our country and the restructuring being implemented in all spheres of Soviet society's life in accordance with the course of our Leninist Party's 27th Congress. As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, the restructuring "is a true revolution in the entire system of relations in society, in people's minds and hearts, the mentality and perception of the present period, and primarily the tasks engendered by the stormy scientific, and technical progress."

Our country's working people totally support the policy of restructuring, and this makes our onward movement irreversible. The party and the people are united in the desire to implement the 27th Congress decisions. We are also united in the view that the answers to questions posed by life must be sought not outside the boundaries of socialism but in accordance with its principles and by making maximum use of its advantages and the inexhaustible potential of the planned economy and socialist democracy.

Comrades!

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland have paid a high price for the chance to live and develop under conditions of perace and inviolability of their borders. The long-suffering Polish and Soviet lands from the Odra and Wisla to the Dnieper and Volga cherish the memory of the millions of our compatriots who gave their lives for our common freedom and independence, for our victory over fascism. Historical experience and common ideals and goals help us to be steadfast and rallied in upholding the cause of peace.

Now there is no task more urgent or more immediate than saving earth and human civilization from a nuclear catastrophe. International tensiin has reached danger levels through the fault of aggressive forces of imperialism. In order to prevent the worst happening, now there is a greater need than ever before for energetic actions and for pooling the efforts of all who hold precious the cause of peace, a need to clearly understand that not one single state, no matter what military potential it may have at its disposal, can ensure its own security at the expense of the security of others.

The realities of the nuclear and space age demand new political thinking, renunciation of the use of force in international affairs, and a persistent quest for ways for the political settlement of disputd problems.

On the basis of this premise the Soviet Union has done much to ensure that the positive line which emerged at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva last November materializes in specific actions. First and foremost in this regard are the 27th CPSU Congress proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, the program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, the package of measures put forward by the Warsaw Pact states on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and much else. Evidence of the Soviet Union's serious and honest approach toward the problem of international security is provided by the repeated extensions of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. This gained universal approval in the world and was supported by the absolute majority of states at the current UN General Assembly session.

In these conditions the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik acquired exceptionally great importance as regards the radical improvement of the situation in the world. Objectively it offered an opportunity to achieve progress at the USSR-U.S. talks on the central problem of security -- that of nuclear and space weapons. And the outlines of possible agreements in the cause of terminating the arms race started taking shape during the course of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. The Soviet side, displaying a lofty sense of responsibility to all peoples and a readiness for compromise, made major new proposals which offered the possibility of finding a common approachu to the solution of key questions. But the U.S. side's unpreparedness to take advantage of this historic opportunity did not let the meeting end with a constructive result. The influence of the U.S. military-industrial complex and a desire for military superiority were clearly displayed here. Despite all this, however, the meeting showed that talks must be continued, that the quest for peaceful solutions cannot be stopped, and that it is necessary to conduct it also by means of joint efforts, because the safe existence of peopoles is a matter affecting the Soviet Union, Poland, the United States, and the entire world community.

We duly recognize the weighty contribution by the Polish People's Republic to the socialist countries' joint efforts in the struggle for disarmament and detente, and we highly value its interaction with the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states in the international arena.

Allow me to wish you, dear comrades, and all working people in fraternal Poland, great successes in socialist building and in solving the responsible tasks set by the 10th PZPR Congress.

Soviet Communists and our people value the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the PZPR, the fruitful cooperation and growing solidarity of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic!

May Soviet-Polish friendship live through the ages!

The speeches by Z. Messner and N.I. Ryzhkov were listened to with attention and were repeatedly accompanied by applause.

The dinner took place in a fraternal cordial atmosphere.

## PRAVDA Cites Messner Speech

PM160857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 p 4

[TASS account of speech by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at dinner in honor of N. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Warsaw 13 October under general heading "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade N.I. Ryzohkov!

Dear Soviet guests, comrades, friends!

I would like to express the profound satisfaction and sincere pleasure of the leadership of the PZPR and of the leading organs of the Polish People's Republic at your official friendly visit to our country. It represents an exceptionally important step along the path of deepening friendship between our fraternal peoples and imparting even greater dynamism to Polish-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of life. To those words I would like to add my personal gratitude for accepting my invitation to visit Poland and to continue the exchange of views which we began during our recent talks in the capital of the Land of the Soviets.

The period of time which separates these two visits seems very short at first glance. However, taking a look at the past few days, you realize that they were filled with a great number of events and accomplishments both in the life of our states and peoples on the domestic scene and in their joint activities. The decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress show that we share the same approach to the plans for the accelerated socioeconomic development of Poland and the USSR.

Thanks to the vigorous and farsighted activities of our fraternal parties, thanks to the personal and fruitful meetings between our leaders, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, we have opened a qualitatively new chapter in Polish-Soviet cooperation. The participation of the CPSU delegation headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the 10th PZPR Congress gave new impetus to the development of this cooperation. I would like to emphasize that Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's extremely cordial and friendly meetings with Polish communists and representatives of the Polish working class made an indelible impression on all who took part in them.

The talks which we have begun today relate to important and specific aspects of the further all-around expansion of mutual economic, scientific, and technical relations, the development of contacts in the sphere of culture and the mass media, and joint steps in the international arena. They are taking place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and full identity of views and assessments. This is favorably influenced by the principles of mutual advantage, respect for both sides' interests, and readiness to give assistance, to share experience, and to meet each other half-way which have evolved in the course of the practical development of our relations.

More than once in the past, especially during the difficult periods of Poland's recent history, we were able firmly to rely on the friendship and cooperation of the Land of the Soviets.

These fundamentals principles now provide the basis for defining the broad prospects for close cooperation between our states and for the development of modern forms and methods of cooperation characterized by concreteness and effectiveness.

We are moving consistently and with determination from projects and plans, from the long-term concepts outlined by our leaders, to practical actions. I have in mind direct links between enterprises. We adopted important decisions during my visit to the Soviet Union. I am convinced that your visit will bear specific fruit in the shape of new contracts [dogovory] and agreements which will expand and improve the existing spheres and methods of cooperation. We both have an interest in ensuring the great effectiveness of these initiatives. The pooling of the intellectual and material resources of Poland and the Soviet Union, and the quest for the most effective methods of utilizing them and for new forms of cooperation serve the implementation of the strategic acceleration of development. In this way we are making a substantial contribution to the cause of strengthening the socialist community states' potential and economic integration.

Poland will work engergetically to help identify ways of further improving the activity of CEMA and achieve a revolutionary breakthrough in science, technology, and production. The consistent translation into reality of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress will be of great importance. We also attach great importance to the modernization of economic, legal, and organizational mechanisms. The experience of our bilateral contacts could be utilized here.

While drawing up bold plans for accelerated development, both our states act as ardent champions of the ideals of peace, the elimination of explosive situations on our planet, and a return to the policy of dialogue and radical measures in the sphere of disarmament. We fully support the USSR's new peace initiatives which testify to its determination to eliminate the threat of a nuclear conflict and to its consistant quest for solutions which would initiate the process of disarmament for which all the peoples are waiting so eagerly. We greatly appreciated M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 18 August this year announcing the extension until the end of the year of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. This decision has created an exclusive opportunity to end nuclear tests. This decision has created an exclusive opportunity to end nuclear tests and to embark on genuine disarmament. We express our hope that other states which possess nuclear weapons, and primarily the United States, will join this historic decision.

We welcome the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which marks an important stage in the process of building mutual trust, security, and cooperation on the European continent. It has opened up favorable prospects for the Vienna meting of the CSCE participant states at which Poland, the USSR, and other socialist states intend to take a constructive stance full of goodwill and realism.

The whole of Polish society followed with attention and interest the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States in Reykjavik. Above all, as a result of the consistent initiatives of the Soviet Union, this meeting represents a step along the path toward creating an atmosphere of trust and establishing peace throughout the world. We fully share the Soviet appraisal of the results of this meeting.

Poland will act persistently and with determination in the interests of peace and detente. The initiative of W. Jaruzelski, first secreatry of the PZPR Central Committee, to hold a meeting in Warsaw of the signatories of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II is designed to serve this purpose.

Detente in international relations is hampered by the trends towards confrontation, efforts to spur on the arms race, and attempts to avoid taking specific steps which could lead to disarmament and detente which still persist in the United States.

We resolutely protest at the revitalization of revanchist forces in the FRG, whose activities are aimed at undermining the political and territorial realities which came about as a result of World War II and postwar development.

I would like to express my profound conviction that the official friendly visit to Poland of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers will contribute substantially to bringing new levers of Polish-Soviet cooperation into play, will mark an important stage on the path toward the implementation of the decisions adopted during the meeting between our countries' leaders, and will serve well the national and international interests of the two fraternal states and parties and our common cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states.

In conclusion Z. Messner proposed a toast to the further strengthening of the fraternal and indestructible friendship between the Polish and the Soviet peoples, the further all-around development of cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU and between Poland the USSR, the health and welfare of Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski, and the success of the joint struggle for preserving peace and international security.

## Ryzhkov Speaks at Reception

LD142332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1731 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, speaking during his official, friendly visit to Poland, at a reception held in his honor, noted that the Soviet Union's peace-loving steps, including its repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, had met with universal approval throughout the world and are supported by an absolute majority of states at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, the chairman of the USSR Council of Minister stressed that the talks in Warsaw dealt with important and tangible aspects of the further all-round expansion of mutual economic and scientific-technical links, dvelopment of links in the field of culture and the mass media, and joint action in the international arena. These talks are characterized by an atompshere of mutual understanding and complete coincidence of appraisals and viewpoints. Outlining as they are a bold plan of accelerated development, comrade Ryzhkov stated, both states are ardent champions of the ideals of peace and the elimination of explosive points of tension on the planet.

## IZVESTIYA on Katowice Visit

PM161403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Poland"]

[Text] Katowice, 14 Oct -- Today N.I. Ryzhkov visited Katowice, Poland's mining and metallurgical center. He was accompanied there by Z. Messner. The guests were warmly greeted by the collective of the "Katowice" metallurgical combine, which is being built with the Soviet Union's assistance. Its first stage with an annual productivity of 4.5 million metric tons of steel was commissioned in the late seventies. The enterprise's second stage is now being built in accorance with the Soviet-Polish agreement.

N.I. Ryzhkov and Z. Messner viewed shops and the combine's coal-tar plant. There were cordial conversations with workers and engineers. The guests attended a ceremony to mark the conferring on the coal-car chemical plant of the honorary title of Polish-Soviet friendship.

A meeting was held with the enterprise's party economic aktiv. General Director B. Kolomynski and other leaders told the guests about the collective's labor achievements and the development prospects for this metallurgical enterprise, the largest in Poland, which will provide the country with 6.5 million metric tons of steel a year by the end of the current 5-year plan. They stressed the great significance of further developing Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, including in the metallurgical sphere.

The USSR head of government wished the collective of metal workers and construction workers great successes in further expanding the combine and presented them with a souvenir -- a sculptural portrait of V.I. Lenin made by the Kislinskiy masters of artistic casting.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the monument to the revolutionary feat of Silesian workers in Sosnowiec, a city near Katowice.

The PZPR voivodship committee and the people's council gave a lunch in N.I. Ryzhkov's honor. B. Ferensztajn, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Katowice Voivodship party committee, stressed the fruitful character of ties between Poland and the USSR in the economic, scientific, and technical areas, which is borne out by the experience of many enterprises in Katowice Voivodship which are expanding direct ties and contacts with their Soviet friends.

In his speech N.I. Ryzhkov noted that during the talks at the combine, workers' active support for the 10th PZPR Congress' decisions had been convincingly shown. It is hard to overestimate the significance of this since the large-scale tasks set by the congress can be successfully resolved only with working people's thorough understanding of party policy and active participation in implementing it.

All that we have seen here, he said, has made the greatest impression on us. We can see how much you have achieved and how much remains to be done.

In the afternoon N.I. Ryzhkov and those accompanying him returned to Warsaw.

## Ryzhkov, Messner Sign Accords

LD152210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (TASS) -- The signing of Soviet-Polish documents has taken place here today. N.I. Ryzhkov and Z. Messner signed an intergovernmental agreement on direct production and scientific-technical contacts between enterprises and organizations, on the basic principles of setting up and operation of joint economic organizations, and on the development of mutual exchange of consumer goods between enterprises and organizations of internal trade.

A number of agreements and protocols were also signed, envisaging the broadening of Soviet-Polish cooperation in various spheres of national economy.

W. Jaruzelski and other officials were present at the signing.

## Holds Talks With Jaruzelski

PM161143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (TASS) -- There was a meeting on 15 October between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR State Council, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR council of Ministers, who is paying an official, friendly visit to the PPR.

Nikolay Ryzhkov passed on to Wojciech Jaruzelski sincere greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who wished the Communists and all people of Poland successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and fresh achievements in the building of a socialist Poland.

W. Jaruzelski expressed profound gratitude and passed on best wishes to M.S. Gorbachev and all Soviet people for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed the consistency of the PZPR's principled course for the utmost development and strengthening of indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PPR, which corresponds to the vital interests of our peoples, the unity of the countries of the socialist community, and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Having spoken highly of the constructive and principled position of Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, a position which created the prerequisites for a radical turn around in resolving the problem of nuclear disarmament, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that his position will stimulate new efforts in the struggle to improve the international situation.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the steady rise in the level of Soviet-Polish relations, that they are enriched with new substance, and that they are shifting to progressive forms of cooperation. There was praise for measures being taken to deepen the process of socialist economic integration and to further step up efforts to develop direct links and create joint enterprises. Confidence was expressed that such measures would further the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of both countries and improvement in the welfare of the working people.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation, stress was laid on mutual resolve in close cooperation with other countries of socialism to step up efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace, and to energetically implement the foreign policy line formulated at conferences of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact Member states in Sofia and Budapest.

The conversation took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and complete mutual understanding. Taking part in it were Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; V. Natorf, PPR ambassador in the USSR; and V Brovikov, USSR ambassador in the PPR.

## BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ENVOY HONORED -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Trian Dudas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR, has today been awarded the Order of the Friendship of Peoples for his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Romania. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 86 LD]

FINNS CALL WORK STOPPAGE AT SOVETSKIY FACTORY

LD101908 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Modernization work at the Viipuri cellulose and paper works at Sovetskiy in the Soviet Union came to a standstill today because of a dispute over the provision of heating and hot water for the dwellings on the site. The workers (?discussed) the matter (?in a meeting during the stoppage). More than 1,000 Finnish building workers are employed on the Sovetskiy site. Negotiations between the workers and the Finnish Construction Company will be held on Monday. Finnish labor has been working at Sovetskiy for nearly 2 years.

EMBASSY PROTESTS TURKISH PRESS ARTICLES

LD111032 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara October 11 TASS -- The Soviet Embassy in Turkey circulated the following statement Friday:

"In recent days the Turkish press published reports about statements and articles made by certain American military officials in NATO to the effect that the Soviet Union was building up its Armed Forces in Transcaucasus and getting ready for chemical warfare in the southern direction, thus creating a threat to Turkey.

"In this connection, the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. states that the above-mentioned statements and articles are totally devoid of grounds and that their purpose is apparently to impose chemical and new nuclear weapons on Turkey. This kind of ill-intentioned stories about the U.S.S.R. are clearly aimed at hindering a favorable development of relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey."

The document of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. circulated in connection with statements made by NATO Generals Thomas Healey and Arthur Moreau was published in Turkish newspapers today.

GREECE PROTESTS TO NATO OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD092008 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Athens October 9 TASS -- The Greek Government protested with the NATO command over violations of Greek air space in the area of the Aegean Sea in the course of NATO's ongoing large exercises "Display Determination-86".

The Deputy Prime Minister and National Defense Minister of Greece, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, said that warplanes of the USA and some other NATO countries had committed more than 80 breaches of air traffic regulations over the Aegean Sea in the past week alone. Greece, a NATO member, decided not to particulate in those exercises and the Air Force and Navy of the country were put on the alert for the duration of them.

The other day the government lodged an official protest with the U.S. ambassador against violations of the air space by American planes.

Greek President Christos Sartzetakis, speaking at the Lemnos Island yesterday, criticized the policy of the NATO leadership and urged the North Atlantic Alliance to guarantee the inviolability of the country's borders. The day before Prime MinisterAndreas Papandreou had stated that Greece would not tolerate violations of national sovereignty and international law.

Ivanov Commentary

LD102218 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] An American AWACS aircraft nearly collided with a Greek passenger airliner over the Aegean, according to reports from Athens. Our commentary has been prepared by Viktor Ivanov, and this is what he writes:

The Greek pilot had to urgently maneuver to stay clear of an American electronic reconnaissance center that was taking part in the NATO Display Determination war games. The incident occurred in a region intended for civil flights only. In the last few days the Greek authorities have repeatedly protested to the United States and other NATO countries over their combat aircraft intruding into Greek airspace. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said actions of this kind are an example of unacceptable behavior, as he put it. He expressed bewilderment that the United States has demanded Greece ask permission from the command of an American aircraft carrier in the maneuvers region to carry out flights, both civil and military ones. The prime minister said Greece could not put up with the violations of its sovereignty. We are not a banana republic, he said.

The fact that Greek airspace was violated more than 80 times during one week alone speaks volumes. All these incidents were deliberate. In a narrow sense, one can (?feel) behind them a wish to influence the election in Greece scheduled for Sunday. But in a broader sense, it is Greek foreign policy on which the sponsors of the showdown of strength have set their sights. Newspapers said Greece might demand the withdrawal of American nuclear weapons from its territory. This move would have the aim of helping to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone for which the government in Athens has been pressing hard. Greece also supports the idea of a moratorium on nuclear tests. It is in favor of moving no weapons to space and reducing arms both nuclear and conventional ones. The ultimate objective it sees is general and complete disarmament under strict international control. Greece is one of the Delhi Six nations to have offered concrete help to monitor a nuclear test ban. It favors broader, peaceful cooperation among nations, irrespective of differences in their social and political systems and affiliation with military and political alliances confronting one another.

The ruling quarters in the United States and other NATO countries dismiss this position as a heresy which the North Atlantic Alliance is not going to stand. Proof are the never-ending intrusions into the airspace of Greece and other moves to cure this stray NATO country of dissent. Events show that national sovereignty, inviolability of borders, and other principles lose their significance if the dogmas of so-called Atlantic solidarity require this.

COMMENTARY VIEWS COOPERATION, TIES WITH IRAN

NC080549 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] You may have heard on Radio Moscow programs and from the Iranian mass media that, in accordance with an agreement reached between our two coutries' competent organizations, the activities of the Standing Committee for Soviet-Iranian Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation will resume by the end of the current year. The members of the committee are to discuss practical steps for the expansion of this cooperation in various fields. In our commentary today, we will discuss Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the construction of grain elevators, and its prospects.

Soviet and Iranian organizations have been cooperating in this field for many years. In the thirties, with technical assistance from Soviet organizations, grain elevators were built in Shiraz, Esfahan, Ahvaz, Mashhad, Tabriz, Bakhtaran, and Tehran. These grain elevators have been operating without interruption for about half a century. In the seventies, 32 other grain elevators with a total capacity of 432,000 tons were built, with the help of Soviet-Iranian organizations. These grain elevators are situated in practically every main center of population in Iran, and permit the government to use its reserves to provide almost all the inhabitants of the country, and particularly those in the most remote areas, with bread.

In the eighties, despite difficulties related to manpower, sites, construction expenses, and equipment, Soviet organizations persevered, with the construction of eight new grain elevators with a total capacity of 380,000 tons. In those unfavorable times for construction, it became clear that the approach of Soviet organizations to cooperation with Iran in the construction of grain elevators was very different from that of Western companies. Realizing how important it was to ensure that Iranians had enough bread, at a time when Iran was facing economc difficulties created for Iran by major capitalist countries, the Soviet Union undertook extra expenses and completed the construction of eight grain elevators and one mill. Western companies, however, that had started construction work at the same time as the Soviet organizations, and had undertaken to build several grain elevators with a total capacity of about 1 million tons,as well as five mills, ceased operations in 1978-79 and departed from Iran. The Western contractors left the equipment in situ, having recieved a considerable sum for it from Iran. Now most of the equipment has been damaged by time and is inoperable.

We have stated all this because certain people in Iran are trying to condemn Soviet organizations for having violated their commitments, while it is the Western contractors who have done so. Our intention is to stress once again that Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation is based on the principles of goodneighborliness, respect for each other's interests, and mutual advantage. The two neighboring countries' organizations have acquired great experience in grain elevators; indeed, their achievement comprises 70 percent of the total grain elevator capacity in Iran. This experience is convincing and clear proof of the benefit to be derived from such cooperation.

## BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA CONTINUES VISIT

### Holds Talks With Gromyko

PM151127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] On 10 October in the Kremlin talks were continued between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the revolution, president, and head of government of Burkina Faso.

During the talks, matters relating to bilateral Soviet-Burkinabe relations were examined in detail. Particular attention was devoted to the further development of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Burkina Faso. It was noted with satisfaction that the positive experience in the sphere of bilateral cooperation opens up additional opportunities for new content.

From the Soviet side, understanding was expressed for those difficulties which the young African state of Burkina Faso is coming up against in the struggle to strengthen its national independence -- against the underhand plotting of neocolonialists and local reactionaries on the African Continent. The Burkinabe side expressed gratitude for the aid Burkina Faso receives from the Soviet Union.

Certain international problems were also discussed. A.A. Gromyko stressed that at the current stage in the development of international relations, what is needed more than ever before is evidence of a responsible approach in world politics, the participation of all countries and peoples in the struggle for peace. The Soviet Union is aware of its responsibility and intends to display to the full degree just this approach at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The sides continued their discussion of African problems. As well as this, the interlocutors particularly expressed the general opinion that regional conflicts should be solved not through the use of arms, but by a peaceful process, on the basis of a just political settlement. All arguments between different states on the continent can and must be solved in accordance with the UN Charter and the commonly accepted standard of international law.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

### Gives Press Conference

PM131343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under general heading "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] Captain T. Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president, and head of government of Burkina Faso, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 10 October.

"We are completely satisfied with the results of talks with the Soviet leaders," said. "Relations between our two countries are excellent, and they will develop and expand. During the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," T. Sankara went on, "I said that I acclaim the initiative for the meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik and wished this meeting total success for the sake of peace which is needed by all peoples, including the African peoples."

"We believe," T. Sankara emphasized, "that struggle against the nuclear threat and the arms race and active participation in the antiwar movement are a matter of vital importance for all people on earth." Replying to an IZVESTIYA correspondent's question, he noted the importance of joint actions by the international public against apartheid and of support for "frontline" states with a view to the further isolation of the apartheid regime.

## Visits Kirghiz CPZ

LD111711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Today in Frunze, a meeting took place in the Kirghizia Communist Party Central Committee with Captain Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president and head of government of Burkina Faso.

The first secretary, Comrade Masaliyev, acquainted the guest with the activity of the republic party organization in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Thomas Sankara stressed that the achievements of the Soviet country, including Kirghizia, is an inspiring example for the people of his country, which it is able to use in the construction of a new society.

## Comments on Visit, Ties

LD131640 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- "My first visit to the Soviet Union has become an important stage in relations between our countries", stated Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president and head of government of Brukina Faso. He was staying in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

Speaking in a TASS interview the Burkinable leader said that both countries had demonstrated a striving to expand ties along many directions. He referred in particular to cooperation in the field of training personnel, agriculture, geology, trade and economy. "In our opinion the prospects for developing bilateral ties are most favourable", Thomas Sankara said.

"The policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union is based on a correct assessment of the present international situation", the president of Burkina Faso went on. "We hold that the struggle for peace concerns not just the great powers. All countries, especially the developing ones, which are encountering very serious social and economic problems, should struggle for peace in the whole world, only peace will make it possible to direct all efforts at the struggle against poverty, backwardness and injustice".

"In its regional policy Burinka Faso adheres to the principles of goodneighbourhood", Thomas Sankara said. "The people of Burkina Faso are interested in the preservation of a situation of peace inside the country and abroad so as to fulfill the tasks of socio-economic development".

"The struggle to strengthen African unity is a duty of every African", the president of Burkina Faso declared. "Regional conflicts and disputes should be solved by peaceful means and a united front should be put up against attempts by Africa's enemies to fan up fratricidal conflicts on the continent".

## Seen Off by Gromyko

LD120929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president and head of government of Burkina Faso, left the Soviet Union today. He was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. At the Moscow airport Sankara was seen off by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

## Sends Farewell Messages

PM150859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sincere Gratitude"]

[Text] Having completed his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union, Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president, and head of government of Burkina Faso, has sent a telegram from his aircraft to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The telegram says:

"On leaving your wonderful country I deem it my revolutionary duty to convey cordial thanks to you, on behalf of the delegation accompanying me and myself, for the warm and hospitable reception accorded us throughout our visit.

"Inspired by Soviet people's selflessness, by their determination -- which is worthy of emulation -- to be masters of their own fate, and by the courageous struggle against oppression which they launched in October 1917 under V.I. Lenin's leadership and from which they emerged victorious, the Burkinable people and the National Revolutionary Council express their sincere desire to work tirelessly to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity existing between our two countries.

"Despite provocations and treacherous intrigues by imperialism, I am as profoundly convinced as ever that your constant efforts for the sake of peace throughout the world will be crowned with success.

"Expressing again my sincere wishes for happiness and health and for further progress for the Soviet Union's friendly people, I ask you, Comrade General Secretary, to accept my militant greetings and assurances of very high esteem.

"Motherland or death. Victory will be ours!"

A telegram has also been sent to A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram notes:

"It gives me particular pleasure to convey to you, on behalf of the delegation headed by me and on my own behalf, sincere gratitude for the enormous attention given to us throughout our stay on Soviet soil. I depart for home enriched by the fruitful results of our talks which, I hope, will in the very near future have a most positive effect on the development of my country and the opening up of our natural assets, and will make my people happy.

"During the constructive talks we had, I noted with gratification the coincidence of our viewpoints on many questions, above all on questions of the struggle for peace.

"I have no doubt that our shared desire to work for the benefit of rapprochement among peoples will bear fruit in the near future. I declare once again the desire of the revolutionary Burkinabe people and the National Revolutionary Council to expand and strengthen the relations of cooperation with the heroic people of the Soviet Union.

"I send you sincere wishes for happiness, health, and success and for further prosperity for the Soviet people.

"Accept, Comrade Chairman, my militant greetings and assurances of very high respect."

LEADERSHIP GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON JUBILEE

PM131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] and president of Angola,

On behalf of the people and leadership of the Soviet Union we send you, he MPLA-PT Central Committee, and the Angolan government and people heartfelt congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola, which from the very beginning was and remains a secure basis for the dynamic development of all-round cooperation between our countries.

Soviet-Angolan relations are an example of truly equitable cooperation between two sovereign friendly states not only with one another but also in the international arena. Our countries act jointly to ensure international security and peace, which is of vital importance for all the peoples in the present conditions of the heightened threat of nuclear war on our planet. They stand side by side in the common struggle against the imperialist forces and for the final elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Soviet people express solidarity and support for the courageous Angolan people's staunch resistance to the aggressive intrigues of the South African racists and their stooges in the form of internal and external reaction, who even now are continuing their attempts to deprive them of their revolutionary gains.

We express the firm confidence that the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola will continue to serve the tasks of the further development and deepening of ties between our countries and the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

## Dos Santos Reply

PM131559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Telegram of reply sent to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor and president of Angola, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Angola and the USSR]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

On behalf of the Angolan people, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor Central Committee, and myself I fervently congratulate you, the Soviet people, and the CPSU Central Committee on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Angola and the USSR.

We note with satisfaction that the 10 years of operation of this important document have been marked by successes in our bilateral relations.

Even in the present complex situation, the ideological-political unity which forms the basis of our joint actions for the sake of peace, development, the independence of the peoples, and social justice promotes the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries. We are convinced that the successes achieved in the cause of our country's national reconstruction are results of that cooperation, which will continue to be a factor for progress and the preservation of Angola's independence and national sovereignty.

We note the efforts that you are making to achieve peace and accord among the peoples. We are confident that your concrete initiatives in this sphere to free our planet of nuclear weapons, initiatives which meet the aspirations of all mankind, will promote the relaxation of international tension and the gradual improvement of the political situation in the world.

I express to you our desire to continue expanding the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing between our peoples, parties, and governments in the interests of peace and development.

Esteemed comrade, accept these best wishes for your health and personal well being and for the progress and prosperity of the whole Soviet people.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-party of Labor and president of Angola.

MORE ON VISIT BY ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ALFONSIN

Holds Press Conference

LD151843 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan demonstrated anew the possibility of agreements between the two great powers, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, said at a press conference here today.

I think, he stressed, that we should by no means talks about the "failure" of the Reykjavik meeting. The very fact that it did take place already is a step forward.

Raul Alfonsin told the journalists that during his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today, he had had an opportunity to express to the Soviet Union gratitude on behalf of the "Delhi Six" for the repeated extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

The Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group are watching with apprehension the developments in Central America, President Alfonsin went on to say.

He pointed to the need of continuing the search for ways of peaceful settlement in the region and expressed opposition to any forms of aggression as a means for resolving the existing problems.

The president also emphasized that there was a close interrelationship between political, social and economic problems of Central America -- the problems that required a comprehensive solution.

The Argentine leader noted that being a member of the "Delhi Six," Argentina was contributing to a search for solutions to problems of nuclear disarmament. We have the moral strength to try to convince the peoples and governments of the need of resolving these problems as soon as possible, Raul Alfonsin said.

He called for support for the efforts of Brazil to secure a non-nuclear status for the South Atlantic and stressed that an important role was attached in this context to various international forums, primarily the United Nations.

Huge resources are expended on the world's arms race and the existing arms stockpiles are enough for multiple overkill, the Argentine president said. If some of these resources are converted to peaceable goals, the developing countries will be given assistance in resolving the problems which confront them.

Raul Alfonsin appreciated the condition of and prospects for Soviet-Argentine economic cooperation as extremely positive. He noted that it was not only his own view but that it was shared by Argentine businessmen accompanying him.

An agreement was reached on supplies of Argentine farm produce to the USSR over the next five years to the total value of over 400 million dollars. Raul Alfonsin noted the long-term shift of emphasis in Soviet-Argentine trade turnover to mutual supplies of industrial equipment and the establishment of mixed Soviet-Argentine business ventures with a view to operations on the markets of third countries as very promising areas in the development of bilateral economic contacts.

## PRAVDA Version of Gromyko Speech

PM15137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS account of speech by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A.A. Gromyko at 13 October Kremlin dinner for Argentine President R. Alfonsin, under the general heading "Kremlin Reception"]

[Text] A dinner in honor of Argentine President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin was arranged on 13 October in the Grand Kremlin Palace on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Government. It took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and it was attended by people accompanying the president on his trip.

Present on the Soviet side were A.A. Gromyko, G.A. Aliyev, N.V. Talyzin, and other officials.

A.A. Gromyko Gave a Speech [subhead]

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, he said, I am happy to greet you and through you our friends, the people of Argentina.

This year is a highly significant one in the history of ties between our countries, and this is why.

The first Russian envoy in Argentina presented his credentials in Buenos Aires 100 years ago. He was linguist, scholar, Latin American expert, and experienced diplomat Aleksandr Semenovich Ionin.

The first Russian embassy was instituted in Buenos Aires 75 years ago.

Diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Argentina 40 years ago. The official announcement of the event, published simultaneously in the Soviet press and in Buenos Aires, said: "The talks, which ended so happily..." One would like to be able to apply the word "happily" to Soviet-Argentine relations in the future as well.

Finally, 1986 is significant for the fact that we are witnessing the first visit to the USSR by an Argentine president. Your visit to our country is of great significance. We welcome you as an eminent Latin American figure. We welcome you as a major international figure, one of the leaders of the states of the "Delhi Six" whose efforts are geared to combating the threat of nuclear war.

It is evident that since the government headed by you, Mr President, came to power in Argentina in 1983, the role of your country, a vigorous supporter of world peace, has increased in the world arena.

Your visit is taking place in the context of the deepening of Soviet-Argentine cooperation. We can express nothing but satisfaction at the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Argentina. A great deal of joint work lies behind this development. Progress in our relations is based on observance of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Relations between our countries are an example of equal and friendly relations. This character of theirs is consolidated by your contacts with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and your correspondence with him on cardinal questions of war and peace.

I believe that people in Argentina and in the Soviet Union are convinced that the great geographical distance between Moscow and Buenos Aires is not a barrier to our cooperation. Soviet people respect the Argentine people and their rich national traditions and culture.

Today we can say that the spirit of mutual trust which distinguishes Soviet-Argentine political dialogue is now an important joint asset. It creates a businesslike atmosphere for examining and resolving questions of bilateral relations and is also a contribution to improving the international atmosphere.

Our party's 27th congress set the Soviet people gigantic tasks connected with the country's economic and social development. The congress put forward an extensive program for creating an all-embracing system of international security. The Soviet Union proposed the total elimination of nuclear arsenals before the end of the current century and is prepared to join other states immediately in struggling for the attainment of this great aim. The practical confirmation of these intentions is the nuclear tests moratorium which we have extended on four occasions.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that there can be no victors in a nuclear war. This truth is acknowledged now by all serious people who are responsible for states' foreign policies, not to mention the fact that science long ago acknowledged the validity of people's anxiety for the future of mankind if nuclear war were to break out. The Soviet Union also demonstrated its policy of peace, disarmament, and prevention of nuclear war at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan which has just ended in Reykjavik.

M.S. Gorbachev gave a principled and profound assessment of the meeting's results at yesterday's press conference in Reykjavik, so there is no need for me to assess the meeting now. I will just say that both the great powers -- the USSR and the United States -- must continue, when discussing and tackling acute and urgent international problems, to proceed on the basis of the enormous responsibility they bear for the state of affairs in the world and for the prevention of nuclear war.

The chief weapon to which all people who cherish peace appeal, to which our people appeal, is reason. In an age characterized by the unprecedented growth of scientific and technical potential one cannot be guided by the crude instinct of force.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation between the states of all regions of the world and all continents. This idea is essentially echoed by the initiative by certain Latin American countries, includiong Argentina, on turning the South Altlantic into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

Hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world are causing grave concern. One of them is in Central America. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the policy of state terrorism which is being carried out for the whole world to see by imperialist circles vis-a-vis Nicaragua. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that the Arab country of Libya recently fell foul of this policy. We support the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group and its support group, of which Argentina is a member.

The Nonaligned Movement's forum, which recently ended in Harare, adopted a number of important decisions on questions of war and peace. We share a common approach with the Nonaligned Movement toward such vital problems of our era as the halting of nuclear tests, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the prevention of nuclear war. These initiatives are along the same lines as the socialist countries' proposal at the 41st UN General Assembly session on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

We are sure that your visit to the Soviet Union will impart new momentum to the development of the multifaceted cooperation between our countries and will contribute to further strengthening trust between states.

let no one look askance at our joint steps contributing to the development of relations between the USSR and Argentina. The widening of contacts between our states cannot be detrimental to anyone who advocates preserving and strengthening peace.

Now, more than ever before, people must reach out to one another across continents and oceans, guided by the ideals of peace and friendship. The words "peace is indivisible" are more relevant today than ever before.

In conclusion, A.A. Gromyko proposed a toast to the president, to the Argentine people and their successes in advancing along the path of peace, and to friendship between our peoples and world peace.

## Alfonsin Departs 17 Oct

LD170733 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Leningrad October 17 TASS -- President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin of Argentina has left the Soviet Union today. He has been on an official visit in the USSR since October 13 at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

## SOVIET RED CROSS TO AID SALVADOR QUAKE VICTIMS

LD170536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1241 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- The Soviet Red Cross will render assistance to the population of El Salvador who have suffered as a result of the earthquake. Tents, blankets, first aid kits and baby foods will be handed over for this purpose.

This decision has been taken by the executive committee of this organization, guided by the principles of humanism and solidarity. The aid will be sent in the next few days via the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the Salvadoran Red Cross.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS CPSU POLITICAL SESSION

PM171155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] At a session which took place on 16 October, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the country's economic development over 9 months, and the tasks for implementing the 1986 plan.

As was noted at the session, the selfless work of the Soviet people in implementing the course worked out by the party to accelerate the social and economic development of the country is producing positive results in all branches of the economy. It is of fundamental importance that long-term strategic growth factors have begun to come more fully into effect: the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, intensification, the improvement of the structure of production, the restructuring of the investment process, the increase of the quality of output and resource-saving.

The tasks are being fulfilled for the majority of general economic indices. Produced national income has increased by 4.3 percent. Labor productivity has increased by 4.8 percent. High rates of development have been ensured in nearly all branches of the economy. In industry, the volume of production has risen by 5.2 percent which is higher than the plan tasks and substantially exceeds its growth over 9 months last year. Thus, the resolution of the set task is being ensured so that in terms of production development, the level of the average annual tasks of the 5-year plan will be achieved in the very first year of the 5-year plan.

Higher results have been achieved in agriculture than in recent years. A further growth in animal husbandry output has been achieved. Substantial improvements are taking place in resolving the important task of increasing rates of capital construction.

The social thrust in the development of the economy is gaining in strength. The production of consumer products, excluding wine and vodka products, has increased by 6 percent, and their sales by 7.5 percent.

The growth of payable services has speeded up and the structure of the consumer sector has improved. The extent of housing and social-cultural construction has widened. The implementation of the program to strengthen the material basis of the social sphere has started.

All the same, several negative phenomena remain in the economy. In many branches, restructuring is being carried out slowly and has not embraced all labor collectives. The managers of a number of ministries and departments, of councils of ministers of the union republics, have not drawn the due conclusions from the criticisms contained in the Central Committee Politburo resolution on the results of work in the first half year. The lag in fulfilling contractual supplies and the tasks concerning the range of production output has not been overcome. Many ministries have not fulfilled a most important requirement -- to organize the regular work of enterprises within the framework of the quarterly plan.

Despite some improvement in the state of capital construction, restructuring in this branch is proceeding slowly. As previously, the concentration of funds on economic facilities due to be commissioned is not being ensured. [paragraph continues]

The level of fulfilling tasks is lower here, as a rule, than in construction as a whole.

It was proposed that the USSR State Planning Committee, ministries and departments, councils of ministers of the union republics ensure the even distribution of the monthly tasks of the fourth quarter and take additional steps to strengthen the regularity of production.

Special attention was devoted to accelerating scientific-technological progress in all branches of the economy, to completely preparations for work in winter conditions, to strictly observing the product-range plan and the fulfillment of contractual obligations. An instruction was issued to intensify work on bringing productive capacities into operation, on the construction of housing and social facilities and on the implementation of trade tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has demanded that the heads of ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics implement measures at once to prepare in a timely manner and well for the transfer, from next year, of the whole of industry and enterprises in other sectors to new conditions of economic management. The central committees of the urban republic communist parties, kraykoms, and obkoms are instructed to take unremitting control of the whole complex of these key questions concerning the development of the Soviet economy.

The slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have been approved. They will be published in the press.

The decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU to increase remuneration for workers in the health service and in social security, including doctors, pharmacists, nurses, and junior service staff, has been adopted. The new pay conditions are to be introduced in stages during 1986-1991. In the first stage, the rate of pay will be increased for surgeons, anesthetists, doctors working in women's hospitals and maternity homes and other medical workers who perform complex and responsible kinds of work. Higher salaries have been provided for doctors working in rural areas. At the same time, bonus rates have been increased, and additional payments which take account of the complexity, strain and quality of work, and night work have been introduced. An increase in additional payments for workers holding honorary titles and scientific degrees and also for workers with different levels of qualifications is planned. The implementation of these measures will contribute to improving work by medical personnel, enhancing their interest in raising professional standards, and providing fuller satisfaction of the population's demands for medical care.

Having discussed improving the management of the social sphere and strengthening coordination in this field of work in ministries, departments, and republican and local bodies, the Politburo has deemed it necessary to set up, as a government standing body, a bureau of the USSR Council of Ministers on social development. In conjunction with ministries and departments of the USSR, and with the councils of ministers of the union republics this bureau will provide for the implementation of the social program raised at the 27th CPSU Congress, and in decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of the social complex and on the fulfillment of 5-year and annual plans for social development.

Particular attention is being paid to the development and implementation of effective measures for the fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of working people, for improving socialist distribution, and for the strict pursuit of the principle of social justice.

By way of monitoring the implementation of previously adopted decisions, the Politburo examined the progress in the implementation of tasks concerning the development and use of computer technology. It noted that work in this field has been conducted on wide scale in accordance with the sanctioned state program. Ways have been defined to further expand scientific research, raise the technical level and reliability of computer technology facilities, broaden their serial production and ensure their most effective use in the service of the national economy.

The results of Comrade Gorbachev's conversations with Comrades Honecker, Mies, and Schmitt, who were in Moscow in connection with the unveiling of a monument to Ernst Thaelmann, were approved. Satisfaction was expressed at the further strengthening of links between the USSR and the GDR and the consolidation of fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the communists of the GDR, FRG, and West Berlin.

A report was heard from Comrade Gorbachev on the meeting with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The Politburo emphasized the importance of the steadfast development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos and of the unity of positions of the CPSU and the LPRP and the USSR and the LPDR on questions relating to the improvement of multifaceted Soviet-Lao links and in the struggle for an improvement in the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

After considering the results of the Soviet leadership's talks with Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso, the Politburo noted that the two countries hold positions in common on the main issues regarding the international situation and confirmed the desire for the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Burkina Faso.

The results of the talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Gromyko, and Alfonsin, president of the Argentine republic, which were an important step in deepening Soviet-Argentine relations and which are acquiring an increasingly multifaceted character, were summed up. It was stated that the positions of the two countries coincide on many important questions relating to the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe and to halting the arms race and nuclear tests. In this connection the role of Argentina and of the other countries of the Delhi Six in strengthening peace and international security deserves to be assessed highly.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed some other questions regarding economic construction and the development of the social sphere, as well as implementation of the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of foreign-policy activities aimed at removing the nuclear threat and safeguarding the peaceful cooperation of peoples.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST RELIGION

PM091431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fostering Committed Atheists"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress decisions set the task of making full use of the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology for restructuring and for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and of carrying out purposeful ideological and political work, striving to shape a harmoniously developed, socially active person. Atheist education is an inalienable constituent part of this work.

As the new edition of the CPSU Program points out, the party uses means of ideological influence to widely disseminate a scientific-materialist understanding of the world and to overcome religious prejudices without allowing believers' feelings to be offended. While advocating the strict observance of constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience, it condemns attempts to use religion to the detriment of the interests of society and the individual and considers it a very important constituent part of atheist education to enhance people's labor and social activeness.

It is known that with the building of socialism in the USSR there has been a mass departure of working people from religion. A scientific world outlook prevails in our society. In a section of Soviet citizens and even in certain ideological cadres this has given rise to a conciliatory attitude toward religion and to the notion that it will die out of its own accord. On the changing situation in the country , updating church dogmas, and seeking not only to preserve their influence on believers but also to draw new people into their ranks, particularly young people.

Lenin's instruction about a class and party approach to religion as a thoroughly false system of views of the world remains in force to this day. Ideological cadres must take care to improve the forms and methods of atheist work. What is needed is a clear, systematic approach, a well thought-out program of activity, and close interaction with other spheres of ideological educational work.

The chief task is to fill all forms and means of atheist education with profound political content, impart an assertive nature to it, and seek to neutralize Western propaganda attempts to oppose believing and nonbelieving Soviet citizens and to weaken Soviet society's ideological and political unity.

In propagandizing scientific atheism it is important always to find the optimum combination of mass, group, and individual forms of influencing people. The individual approach to education is of great significance. It makes it possible to take account of the special features of a person's character, the diversity of his social and psychological ties, and the configuration of his studies and work. As can be seen from letters to PRAVDA, this is very important. If a person has gotten into trouble and if, say, there has been a violation of the principle of justice because of someone's mistake, then churchmen use such situations for their own ends. And yet labor collectives have every opportunity to surround their comrade with concern and to prevent him from being drawn into a religious association or sect.

In our time religious organizations speculate on people's aesthetic needs and feelings, seeking to convince them that without faith there is no lofty morality. [paragraph continued]

Idealizing its role in the historical process, the church tries its utmost to present itself as the sole custodian of cultural values. At the same time, certain scientific works and works of literature and art embroider church life and church rites and make attempts to identify religious morality with the moral principles of the socialist society. We cannot overlook the fact that individual writers sometimes "flirt" with the god notion, objectively helping to revive god-seeking ideas.

Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and creative unions must not farm out problems of ethics and morality to religion. Taking the people's best experience into account, they must more widely introduce in all republics new rituals that are ideologically and emotionally rich and that embrace various aspects of the population's life, work, and daily routine. The civil registry offices, wedding centers, and other organizations and establishments meant to develop socialist traditions must step up the emotional content of their work.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly reminded people that the more scientifically the struggle against religious ideology is waged, the greater is the success achieved in it. The CPSU Central Committee's demands relating to questions of scientific atheism have given a very important boost to research in all directions of it. Nevertheless, the coverage which a number of works give to processes connected with the dying away of religion and with urgent problems of atheist education still does not fully meet the needs of practice. An acute need is arising to investigate, for example, the essence and nature, the specific causes, the degree of religiosity in various regions of the USSR, the individual reasons why people turn to religion, and the special feature of individual religions -- Islam, for example, which is closely bound up with national customs in certain republics.

The process of selecting, training, and retraining propagandist cadres and arming them with modern knowledge and skill in mastering the method of persuasion are of paramount significance for improving atheist education. An important role here belongs to the All-union "Znaniye" Society, which possesses great potential for involving specialists, workers in education, teachers, writers, artists, and other cultural figures in propagandizing the ideas of scientific asthism. The struggle against religious ideology requires all conscious working people and Communists, above all, to be drawn into the ranks of champions of atheist education.

By shaping a scientific world outlook in Soviet people and by fostering committed atheists, the CPSU is raising still higher the broad masses' conscious creativity and labor and political activeness in the struggle to achieve restructuring and to implement the strategy of acceleration and the plans for communist building.

## MURAKHOVSKIY AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD140406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A roll of honor of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, marking the labor of the republic's animal breeders over the period of the past wintering, was handed to the Russian Federation today. The honor roll was handed over by Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR state Agro-Industrial Committee, at a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers today. The session examined the issues of smooth organization of livestock wintering and of boosting the output and sales of produce of animal breeding.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8-14 OCT REPORTED

LD120138/LD150137 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 9-11 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parenthesis at the end of each item.

9 October

The Tuva ASSR no longer has to import potatoes and vegetables from other parts of the country. Over 22,000 metric tons of potatoes and a large quantity of other vegetables have been harvested. However, not all the depots are designed for long-term storage there. (0100)

The hand-over of grain to the state continues in Omsk Oblast. About 1 million metric tons of winter wheat have been delivered to granaries so far. Altogether more than 1.3 million metric tons of grain have reached elevators and grain reception points. This fulfills almost 90 percent of the plan. (0304)

Winter fallow has been plowed on half of the target area of Kurgan Oblast. Grain crops are being threshed at the same time. Plowing is in progress. (0500)

In the Ukraine, 20 million metric tons of sugar beets have been delivered to processing centers. The republic has 190 sugar refineries. The rate of harvesting is higher than last year. However, the delivery of sugar beets is falling behind in a number of oblasts. This is resulting in losses. (0500)

Belorussian farms have completed the mass harvesting of sugar beets. (2105)

10 October

The harvest is nearly over in Kazakhstan. Grain occupied 23.35 million hectares in the republic. Almost all the grain has now been threshed. Swatches still have to be lifted from individual areas, which have been affected by heavy rain. Kustanay Oblast is now handing over above-plan wheat. (0000)

The soya harvest has reached its final stage in Amur Oblast, which is the main supplier of this valuable crop. Farmers there have decided to sell the state at least 250,000 metric tons of soya grain, which is 50 percent more than the plan. (0100)

The potato harvest is ending in difficult weather conditions in the non-Chernozen Zone of Mari ASSR. Frequent rain and sleet are being experienced. (0100)

Farms of Kustanay Oblast of Kazakhstan have handed over more than 3.36 million metric tons of grain to the granaries. Grain sales are continuing. (0204)

Kokchetav Oblast has fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state; 2.32 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to state stores. (0900)

Last combines left sugar beet fields of Altay. The harvest of this valuable technical crop is fully finished. More than a half million metric tons have been delivered to the sugar beet processin plants. (1200)

Lithuanian agricultural workers finished the autumn sowing in optimum time. Rye and winter wheat took up more than 400,000 hectares, considerably more than last year. (1900)

11 October

The harvest of grains and cereals was completed today on the farms of Kustanay Oblast, where a grain area of 4.27 million hectare was cleared. Combines brought in 5.3 million metric tons of wheat and barley. Grain is now being delivered to elevators over the amounts pledged. (0700)

Astrakhan Oblast is completing its third and, in some places, fourth mowing of sown grasses. More than 700,000 metric tons more than last year. (0900)

In Priirtyshye the grain harvest is over. Roughly 850,000 metric tons of grain have been procured, almost 150,000 metric tons more than planned. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130)

In the Stavropol area, farmers have started to harvest the fourth, and final, cutting of perennial grasses from irrigated land. Highest yield: 40 square hectares. (1200)

Ukrainian rice-growers have produced a good harvest. There has been an average increase in grain production of almost 7 square hectares compared with last year. Today, farmers began to dispatch the harvest to the state collecting centers. (1200)

Farmers of the Kazakhstan virgin lands finished the grain harvest today. The harvest of grain and pulse crops was taken from the area of just over 15 million hectares. In some rayons of Kustanay and north Kazakhstan oblasts the finish of the harvest was difficult because of snow falls. Only by transferring combines and vehicles from the neighboring rayons has it been possible to thresh cereals. The harvest is higher than planned in 5-6 virgin land oblasts. (1400)

12 October

Harvesting in Pavlodar Oblast, Kazakhstan, has finished. Having fulfilled their pledges for grain sales to the state, the farms of the oblast are continuing to deliver it. They have already handed over about 850,000 metric tons of grain. (0000)

Farms in Omsk Oblast are nearing completion of grain deliveries to the state. The 2 millionth metric ton of wheat has been put into granaries. (0500)

Kustanay Oblast: About 3.5 million metric tons of grain has arrived at elevators and grain reception points. Grain sales to the state continue. (0700)

13 October

Autumn plowing is proceeding well in Tselinograd Oblast. In Balkashino, Makinsk and Tselinograd Rayons, over 80 percent of the fields have been plowed.

In the oblast as a whole, plowing is further advanced this year than it was at this time last year. (0000)

The farmers of Uzbekistan will hand over the 4 millionth metric ton of cotton to the state today. Farms in Fergana Oblast have harvested over two-thirds of the whole crop. But in Kashkadarya Oblast, which has the largest area of cotton crops in the republic, the procurement plan has been fulfilled by only one-third. (0500)

Tambov Oblast farmers have delivered over 1.5 million metric tons of sugar beets to processing points to date. (0900)

Amur Oblast agricultural workers have fulfilled the plan for soya sales to the state. More than 180,000 metric tons of this valuable crop have been delivered to the elevators and reception points. (1000)

Karaganda Oblast has delivered 492,000 metric tons of grain to reception points, thereby fulfilling its socialist pledges on grain sales to the state. (1200)

The rice harvest is nearing completion in the Kuban. According to data from the movement control service, this crop has been harveted from 140,000 hectares, which is approximately 90 percent of the whole area. The yield of this "white grain" is the highest in the history of rice-growing in the Kuban; about 50 quintals per hectare. (1400)

Over 3 million metric tons of raw cotton has been picked so far from Uzbekistan cotton plantations. (1430)

The Crimea has supplied the state with more than 730,00 metric tons of grain thus fulfilling its plan for grain sales. Considerably more of the strong and precious strains of wheat has been supplied than was planned. Seed and feed yields are up over last year. Corn and rice harvesting is continuing. (1600)

14 October

Farmers in Karaganda Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for grain sales to the state. To date, 492,000 metric tons of good quality grain has reached the procurement points. Much of its is strong wheat. (0230)

The last combine harvesters are going into the fields of Kurgan Oblast. The Tajik cotton harvest is nearly complete. (0430)

Tula Oblast kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have up until now delivered to procurement points 540,000 metric tons of sugar beet. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 0815)

Potatoes have been lifted from 87,000 hectares in Ryazan Oblast. More than 400,000 metric tons of this product has been delivered to reception points, industrial centers and to the capital. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 0815)

By today, agricultural workers of Tula oblast have delivered 540,000 metric tons of sugar beet to procurement points.

This is considerably more than was envisaged by the plan for the 1st year of the 5-year plan period. (0900)

Over 5.5 million metric tons of raw cotton has reached USSR procurement points so far this season. (1200)

We were informed in the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee today that over 3.2 million metric tons of cotton has been gathered throughout Uzbekistan. This amounts to 56.4 percent, 6 percent less than last year. Only half of the harvest has been gathered by machine. Kashkardarya, Navoi and Andizhan Oblasts are among those lagging behind. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530)

KUSTANAY FARMERS MEET GRAIN SALES PLEDGES

PM131029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Kustanay Grain"]

[Text] Kustanay -- Having delivered to granaries more than 3.36 million metric tons of grain, Kustanay Oblast working people fulfilled their socialist pledges for sale of grain to the state 9 October. Durum, strong, and valuable wheat presents 96 percent of the deliveries.

The set targets were considerably exceeded by grain powers in Taranovskiy, Semirzernyy, Dzhetygarinskiy, and several other rayons.

Farms are now continuing sales of grain to the state to fulfill their stepped-up social pledges.

RSFSR WINTER CROP SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

LD151314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The collective and state farms of the RSFSR are completing autumn work in the fields. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported about the progress of the work. In the past week, 1 million hectares has been sown with winter crops in the southern republics. In all, the plan for winter crops sowing has been fulfilled by 96 percent. The grain harvest is being gathered in from the last hectares by farmers in Tyumen, Tomsk, Sverdlovsk Oblasts. Small fields of grain in the central nonchernozem oblasts are yet to be harvested. A considerable volume of work remains to be done in sunflower fields, as well. Oil seeds threshing has to be done under difficult conditions on farms in Bashkir ASSR, Orenburg Oblast, and the Altay. Sugar beet has not been lifted on one-tenth of the fields. Harvesting of corn is continuing on individual farms.

In the Far East, combines are working on soya fields. Potatoes are still lying in the fields in Novgorod, Pskov, and Yaroslavl Oblasts. At the same time, fallow land is being plowed in the republic's fields of the republic for spring sowing. Although this work is progressing faster than last year, nevertheless, in Ivanovo, Vologda, and Kostroma Oblasts still no more than half of the fields have been plowed. But in Orenburg Oblast, for example, where the area is much bigger, autumn plowing is near completion.